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November 1, 1984

US EPA RECORDS CENTER REGION 5



514968

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510 NORTH CENTRAL LIFE TOWER
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Re: United States, et al. v. Reilly Tar & Chemical
Corporation, et al.
File No. 4-80-469

Dear Counsel:

Enclosed and served upon you by United States mail please find four sets of Interrogatories of Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, one each to the United States of America, State of Minnesota, City of St. Louis Park and City of Hopkins. A corresponding Request for Production of Documents is also enclosed.

DORSEY & WHITNEY

Counsel of Record
November 1, 1984
Page Two

Since Judge Magnuson has not yet signed the case management order bifurcating the trial, these discovery requests cover both Phase I and Phase II issues. However, if Judge Magnuson accepts the bifurcation proposal, the following breakdown of responses by party is appropriate:

United States of America

All Interrogatories are related to Phase I

State of Minnesota

Interrogatories 1-19, 30-55 - Phase I
Interrogatory 20-29 - Phase II

City of St. Louis Park

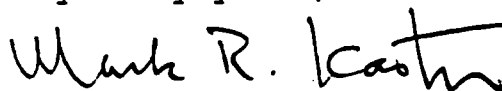
Interrogatories 1-17, 25-37 - Phase I
Interrogatories 18-24 - Phase II

City of Hopkins

All Interrogatories are related to Phase I

With regard to Request for Production of Documents number 1, only documents requested to be identified in the Interrogatories designated as Phase I above, need to be produced at this time. Field notes should also be produced at this time.

Very truly yours,



Mark R. Kaster

MRK/am

cc: Robert Leininger, Esq. ✓
Paul G. Zerby, Esq.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA
FOURTH DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Civil No. 4-80-469

Plaintiff,

and

STATE OF MINNESOTA, by its
Attorney General Hubert H.
Humphrey III, its Department
of Health, and its Pollution
Control Agency,

Plaintiff-Intervenor,

v.

COMBINED INTERROGATORIES
AND REQUESTS FOR ADMISSIONS
OF REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL
CORPORATION

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORPORATION;
HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
OF ST. LOUIS PARK; OAK PARK VILLAGE
ASSOCIATES; RUSTIC OAKS CONDOMINIUM,
INC.; and PHILLIP'S INVESTMENT CO.,

Defendants,

and

CITY OF ST. LOUIS PARK,

Plaintiff-Intervenor,

v.

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORPORATION,

Defendant,

and

CITY OF HOPKINS,

Plaintiff-Intervenor,

v.

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORPORATION,

Defendant.

TO: State of Minnesota, plaintiff-intervenor above-named, and its attorneys, Hubert H. Humphrey III, Attorney General, State of Minnesota, William P. Donohue, Special Assistant Attorney General, Paul G. Zerby, Special Assistant Attorney General, Dennis M. Coyne, Special Assistant Attorney General, and Stephen Shakman, Special Assistant Attorney General, 1935 West County Road B2, Roseville, Minnesota 55113;

Plaintiff-Intervenor City of St. Louis Park, Defendant Housing and Redevelopment Authority of St. Louis Park and their attorneys Wayne G. Popham, Esq., Allen Hinderaker, Esq., Popham, Haik, Schnobrich, Kaufman & Doty, 4344 IDS Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402;

United States of America, plaintiff above-named, and its attorneys James M. Rosenbaum, United States Attorney, Francis X. Hermann, Assistant United States Attorney, 110 South Fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401, and David Hird, Attorney, Environmental Enforcement Section, Land and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, 10th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20530;

Plaintiff-Intervenor City of Hopkins, and its attorneys Gary Hansen, Esq., Russell C. Brown, Esq., 2000 North Central Tower, 445 Minnesota Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101;

Defendant Oak Park Village Associates, and its attorney Laurance R. Waldoch, Lindquist & Vennum, 4200 IDS Center, 80 South Eighth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402;

T.C.F. Service Corporation, successor in interest to Defendant Rustic Oak Condominium, Inc., and its attorney James T. Swenson, Mackall, Crounse & Moore, 1600 TCF Tower, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402;

Defendant Phillips Investment Company and its attorney Thomas W. Wexler, Peterson, Engberg & Peterson, 700 Title Insurance Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that you are requested and required to furnish answers to the following Interrogatories to Defendant's attorneys within thirty (30) days from the date of service pursuant to Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. These Interrogatories shall be deemed continuing, and if Plaintiffs or their attorneys discover additional information as to the matters inquired of in these Interrogatories between the time answers are made and the date of trial, supplemental answers must be made informing the Defendant's attorneys of the newly discovered information.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you are requested and required to make the following Admissions within thirty (30) days after service of this request pursuant to Rule 36 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Pursuant to Rule 36, should you make objections to any Request, the reasons therefor shall be stated. Should you fail to specifically admit or deny any Request for Admissions your response should set forth in detail the reasons why you cannot truthfully admit or deny the matter.

DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

1. "Date" shall mean the exact day, month, year, if ascertainable, or if not, the best approximation, including any relationships to other known events.

2. "Document" or "written communication" includes, without limitation, any written, printed, typed, or other graphic matter of any kind or nature, whether sent or received or neither, including drafts and copies bearing any marks (such as initials, comments, notations, notes or stamped indices) not found on the original, and includes, without limitation, all memoranda, reports, notes, transcripts, letters, envelopes, telegrams, cables, telexes, telephone bills, messages, inter-office memoranda, work papers, diaries, desk calendars, appointment books, drafts, minutes or transcriptions of meetings and other communications of every type, and all mechanical or electrical sound recordings, magnetic tapes, or other material on which information can be stored or obtained. The term "document" includes all documents in your care, custody, possession or control, or of which you have knowledge, whether or not you currently have such documents in your care, custody, possession or control.

3. "Identify" used in reference to a document or written communication means to state:

- (a) the date;
- (b) the author;
- (c) the type of document (e.g., letter, memorandum, telegram, chart or other);

- (d) the addressee or other intended recipient or audience;
- (e) the title, heading, document serial numbers or other designation identifying the documents;
- (f) a summary of its contents or other means of identifying it; and
- (g) its present location and custodian.

4. "Identify" or "identity" used in reference to an individual person means to state:

- (a) his full name;
- (b) his present business and home address;
- (c) his present residence telephone number;
- (d) his present employer and his present position; and
- (e) prior positions he has held with plaintiff.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 1: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 93 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of an October 24, 1974 newspaper article from the St. Paul Dispatch.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 2: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 93 made the statements in the Exhibit which are attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 1: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 93 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 96 is a true and correct copy of a November 20, 1974 newspaper article from the St. Paul Dispatch.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 96 made the statements in the Exhibit which are attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 2: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 96 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 199 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a May 19, 1960 newspaper article from the St. Louis Park Dispatch.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 199 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 3: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 199 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 200 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a March 31, 1960 newspaper article from the St. Louis Park Dispatch.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 200 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 4: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 200 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 313 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of an October 28, 1974 article from the Minneapolis Tribune.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 313 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 5: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 313 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11: Document numbered 6000196 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of an October 31, 1974 newspaper article from the St. Louis Park Sun.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 12: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 6000196 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 6: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 6000196 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 13: Document numbered 3100162 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a March 21, 1977 WCCO AM Radio Sound Clip transcript.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 14: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 3100162 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 15: Document numbered 3100163 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a March 22, 1977 WCCO Radio Sound Clip transcript.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 16: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 3100163 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 17: Document numbered 50004300-50004302 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a May 18, 1977 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Tribune.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 18: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 50004300-50004302 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 7: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 50004300-50004302 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 19: Document numbered 8100115 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a November 23, 1977 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Tribune.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 20: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 8100115 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 8: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 8100115 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 21: Document numbered 00641 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a December 16, 1977 newspaper article from the St. Paul Dispatch.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 22: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 00641 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 9: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 00641 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 23: Document numbered 7400426 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a December 20, 1977 newspaper article from the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 24: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 7400426 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 10: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 7400426 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 25: Document numbered 7400429 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a March 3, 1978 newspaper article from the Hopkins-Minnetonka Sun.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 26: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 7400429 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 11: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 7400429 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 27: Document numbered 400257 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a November 14, 1978 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Star.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 28: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 400257 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 12: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 400257 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 29: Document numbered 3200119-3200124 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of November 14, 1978 WCCO TV Sound Clip transcripts.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 30: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 3200119-3200124 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 31: Document numbered 50003676-50003677 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a transcript of a press conference statement of Mayor Irv Stern dated November 16, 1978.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 32: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 50003676-50003677 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 33: Document numbered 00670-00673 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a November 22, 1978 newspaper article from the St. Louis Park Sun.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 34: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 00670-00673 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 13: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 00670-00673 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 35: Document numbered 402094-402095 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a September 11, 1979 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Tribune.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 36: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 402094-402095 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 14: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 402094-402095 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 37: Document numbered 6830885-6030889 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of September 11, 1979 KSTP TV Sound Clip transcripts.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 38: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 6830885-6830889 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 15: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 6830885-6830889 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 39: Document numbered 6720176 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a September 19, 1979 newspaper article from the St. Louis Park Sun.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 40: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 6720176 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 41: Document numbered 406449-406450 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a December 3-10, 1980 newspaper article from the Twin Cities Reader.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 42: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 406449-406450 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 16: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 406449-406450 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 43: Document numbered 406467 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a May 6, 1981 newspaper article from the St. Louis Park Sun.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 44: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 406467 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 17: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 406467 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 45: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 165 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a December 19, 1968 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Star.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 46: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 165 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 47: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 184 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a September 27, 1977 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Tribune.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 48: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 184 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 18: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 184 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 49: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 187 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a November 18, 1977 newspaper article from the St. Louis Park Sun.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 50: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 187 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 19: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 187 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 51: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 252 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a November 1972 newspaper article from the St. Louis Park Sun.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 52: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 252 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 20: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 252 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 53: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 314 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of an October 25, 1974 St. Louis Park News Release.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 54: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 314 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 21: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 314 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 55: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 324 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a December 3, 1970 newspaper article from the Post-Bulletin.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 56: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 324 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 57: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 337 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a March 1968 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Tribune.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 58: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 337 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 59: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 349 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a September 17, 1970 newspaper article from the St. Louis Park Sun.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 60: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 349 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 61: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 473 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of an October 26, 1977 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Star.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 62: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 473 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 22: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 473 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 63: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 474 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of an October 28, 1977 newspaper article from the St. Louis Park Sun.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 64: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 474 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 23: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 474 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 65: Reilly Deposition Exhibit 484 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a July 29, 1982 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 66: The parties and their agents identified in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 484 made the statements in the Exhibit attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 24: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in Reilly Deposition Exhibit 484 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 67: Document numbered C302876 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a November 1968 newspaper article.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 68: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered C302876 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 25: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered C302876 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 69: Document numbered 6000206 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of an October 28, 1974 newspaper article from the St. Paul Dispatch.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 70: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 6000206 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 26: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 6000206 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 71: Document numbered 6500165 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a November 7, 1974 newspaper article from the St. Louis Park Sun.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 72: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 6500165 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 27: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 6500165 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 73: Document numbered 3000088 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a November 12, 1974 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Star.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 74: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 3000088 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 28: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 3000088 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 75: Document numbered 50006678 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a November 20, 1974 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Star.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 76: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 50006678 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 29: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 50006678 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 77: Document numbered 9800209 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of an October 20, 1977 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Tribune.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 78: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 9800209 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 30: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 9800209 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 79: Document numbered 7300382 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a November 2, 1977 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Star.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 80: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 7300382 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 31: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 7300382 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 81: Document numbered 7300450 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a December 9, 1977 newspaper article from the St. Louis Park Sun.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 82: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 7300450 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 32: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 7300450 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 83: Document numbered 6700008-6700009 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a November 14, 1978 Press Release from the Minnesota Department of Health.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 84: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 6700008-6700009 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 85: Document numbered 402137-402138 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a September 20, 1979 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Star.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 86: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 402137-402138 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 33: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 402137-402138 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 87: Document numbered 406352-406358 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a December 10, 1980 News Release from the Minnesota Department of Health.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 88: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 406352-406358 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 34: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 406352-406358 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 89: Document numbered 406379 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a February 21, 1981 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Tribune.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 90: The parties and their agents in document numbered 406379 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 91: Document numbered 406404 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a March 25, 1981 newspaper article from the St. Louis Park Sun.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 92: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 406404 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 35: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 406404 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 93: Document numbered 407742-407744 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of two January 13, 1982 newspaper articles from the St. Louis Park Sun.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 94: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 407742-407744 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 36: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 407742-407744 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 95: Document numbered 6627359-6627360 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of a January 14, 1982 newspaper article from the Minneapolis Star.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 96: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 6627359-6627360 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 37: Identify each person responsible for making unidentified statements which appear in document numbered 6627359-6627360 and the statements attributed to each person.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 97: Document numbered 6624482-6624484 is a true, authentic and genuine copy of an August 11, 1982 St. Louis Park News Release.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 98: The parties and their agents identified in document numbered 6624482-6624484 made the statements in the document attributed to them.

INTERROGATORY NO. 38: For each Request for Admission that is qualified or denied:

- (a) State and describe with specificity all facts upon which you base your qualification or denial;
- (b) Identify each person that has or claims to have knowledge of the facts supporting or relating to your qualification or denial;
- (c) Identify each document that supports, refers or relates to your qualification or denial.

Dated: October 29, 1984

DORSEY & WHITNEY

By


Edward J. Schwartzbauer

Becky A. Comstock

Michael J. Wahoske

Renee Pritzker

2200 First Bank Place East

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

Telephone: (612) 340-2600

Attorneys for Defendant

Reilly Tar & Chemical

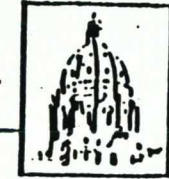
Corporation

74-15-01-7

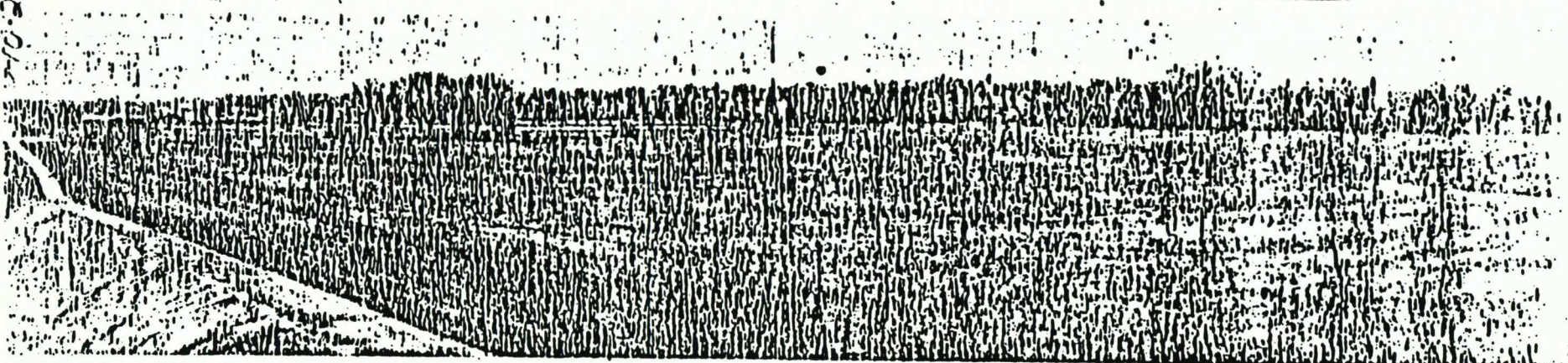
From the Front Page

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The Dispatch
2 A Thurs., Oct. 24, '74



Sources of suspected groundwater contamination is this 80-acre land parcel at Hwy. 7 and Louisiana Avenue in St. Louis Park. Anticipating residential development, the city upgraded Louisiana to a four-lane,

divided roadway and installed a pedestrian bridge over the new street. But the deepening concern of state agencies over concrete contamination of subterranean water-bearing rock formations has stalled the construc-

tion and the cleared land presently is being used as a municipal fuel storage depot. — Staff Photo by Dennis Magnuson



RTC #93

Creosote-soaked land may peril water

10-24-79

By Don Rosmeyer
Staff Writer

An 20-acre cache of creosote in St. Louis Park has presented state pollution control experts with what they fear could be "one of the largest groundwater contamination problems this state has ever had."

In addition, state health officials have determined the creosote-saturated land contains a substance capable of producing cancer, a hydrocarbon one health official termed a "real bad actor."

THE JOINT attention of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) and the state Health Department has been drawn to the site which for half a century housed the Republic Creosote Co., a

firm which distilled coal tar to produce the wood preservative used in treating railroad ties, telephone poles and other timbers.

The creosote plant was acquired by the city of St. Louis Park in 1972 and subsequently was demolished to make way for as many as 600 federally financed residential units.

The MPCA had long suspected that the creosote in the ground had the potential for contaminating subterranean aquifers, some as deep as 300 feet. But nobody was certain until St. Louis Park applied for permits to construct storm sewers.

The western suburb of Minneapolis has been under a deadline to get all

utilities and the storm sewer installed early in 1975. That in turn put pressure on the state agency officials who reason that once the land is developed, any sort of drastic solution will be difficult to impossible.

A YEAR AGO, the Minnesota Health Department's analysis of municipal water samples showed the presence of low levels of phenols. That led to more intensive testing.

Phenols are carbolic acid compounds usually found in coal tar and distinguished by their sharp, disagreeable odors. Phenols by themselves are not a general health hazard for the very practical reason that the odor is enough to dissuade consumption.

But the phenols do

handy scientific tracers, by which hydrologists can track down other less distinguishable substances.

"IF THE phenols have been transported to the deep aquifers, what else might there be?" asked the MPCA's chief groundwater specialist, Dale Wikro. Aquifers are water-bearing layers of rock.

The St. Louis Park municipal well monitoring program has convinced Wikro and state health officials that phenols produced in over 50 years of creosote making have been nationally transported to the Prairie du Chien Jordan Aquifer, a water-bearing formation lying 300 to 500 feet beneath the ground. That is the formation source of groundwater for most of the Metropolitan area.

The Health Department,



CHIEF

In a groundwater study completed last month, concluded there is even evidence that phenols can now be found in deeper aquifers, as far down as 800 feet, and that the contamination has spread beyond St. Louis Park, into surrounding communities.

WIKRO, concerned that pollutants don't respect governmental boundaries, said the creosote situation

"could be one of the largest groundwater contamination problems the state has ever had."

While the well samples have so far not produced any toxic evidence, the Health Department this week found traces of benzopyrene in its soil tests of the site.

Benzopyrene is a hydrocarbon which, according to the Health Department, is a "muted carcinogen (having the ability to cause cancer)."

"IT'S A REAL bad actor," said H. E. Frasier, chief of the department's section of analytical services. Benzopyrene is not uncommonly found wherever fuel is burned at high temperatures. It has produced skin cancer on lab-

See Tar, Page 2

1000083

(Continued from Page 1)

oratory animals, but Frazier said there is as yet no known "threshold" level for safety.

What bothers Frazier and White, and their supporters, is the possibility that benzopyrene is one of any number of harmful substances which may be present in the ground and which may be transported to other parts of the metropolitan area by its groundwater.

"It's a very large problem," said White. "We honestly don't know if there is an answer."

St. Louis Park City Manager Chris Cherches disavows. Hydrological studies conducted by the city's consultants barely indicated the presence of phenols in groundwater. They also concluded that not all of that could be attributed to the Republic Creosote works.

And even if there is some transport of contaminants, Cherches said, it wouldn't hold up development of the property. Contaminated water can be contained in the community through systematic pumping, he said. Construction of the storm

sewer now will reduce the lateral transport, he added.

"As far as I'm concerned," Cherches said, "there is no problem. If there was a health problem, it would have been handled by the city long ago. . . . We're convinced through our expert advice that there is no threat to the groundwater."

About the only possible

solution St. Louis Park appears willing to accept is "land farming," a process by which contaminated soil is broken down through the stimulated growth of bacteria quite slowly, that's man-induced underground rotting.

But White said that approach is impractical because land farming would only break down the creosote

soil in the top two feet of earth. Core samples have revealed creosote lines 65 feet beneath the surface in some places.

A "drastic" solution that Cherches finds "totally impractical" is the excavation of the contaminated land and its removal to a sealed landfill. On an 80-acre site, that amounts to a strip-mining operation.

White and others in the EPA and health department admit that solution is "probably not economically feasible," since the former owners of the land, by their deed, are held harmless in any future legal action, and since there is widespread doubt that St. Louis Park is equipped to deal with the problem by itself.

But the two state agencies are nonetheless unwilling at this point to grant permits so construction can proceed on 800 units of housing that may someday have to be demolished so that the saturated ground they set upon can be expunged.

No trace found of stricken ship

ALLAHU -- Coast Guard planes and helicopters found no trace of a Guatemalan cargo ship which vanished today that it was in danger of sinking 150 miles northeast of Cape Canaveral, the Coast Guard said.

A Coast Guard spokesman in Allahu said the San Juan, P.R., Coast Guard station picked up a broken radio distress call before dawn from a vessel identifying itself as the Quetzaltenango, a 282-foot freighter.

"The message said the ship was listing to port, taking on water, unable to control flooding and please send pumps as soon as possible," the spokesman said.

"She gave her position as 29.1 degrees north, 78.0 degrees west, but we don't know whether she took a fix shortly before she called or 10 hours before," the spokesman said. "We don't know whether she was going north or south, but we have radioed Guatemala to learn where the ship was headed."

11-20-74

96



The
Dispatch
Wed., Nov. 20, '74
29 C

7

From the Metro Life Page

'Water threat' cost in millions

By Don Boxmeyer
Staff Writer

The cost of eradicating a potential groundwater threat in St. Louis Park could approach \$80 million, city officials said Tuesday.

The matter was brought to the board of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) after the St. Paul Dispatch revealed last month that PCA engineers and officials of the state Health Department feared that the 80-acre patch of creosote-saturated ground in St. Louis Park was endangering groundwater systems in the metropolitan area.

The land, along Hwy. 7 in the heart of St. Louis Park, formerly was occu-

piated by the Republic Creosote Co., a firm which for 50 years distilled creosote for treating timber.

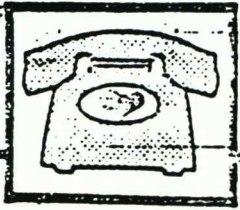
PRIOR TO THE closing of the operations at the site in 1971, the PCA and St. Louis Park jointly sued the company for violations of air and water quality regulations.

St. Louis Park dropped out of the lawsuit when it bought the property in 1973 for development of a federally-financed housing program, but the PCA refused to drop the suit and it has never been resolved in Hennepin District Court.

Now St. Louis Park wants a routine PCA permit so it can install a

See Water, Page 39

Heartline



Heartline is a service for senior citizens. Its purpose

Water: Cost set at \$80 million

Continued from Page 37

storm sewer on the property in preparation of construction.

But the PCA, fearful that chemicals in the creosote have leached through the ground and into subterranean groundwater systems, has refused to issue the permit.

PCA water quality engineers reason that once the permit is issued, construction will proceed and the cache of creosote will be buttoned up rather than corrected.

ST. LOUIS PARK officials have strongly criticized the PCA for stating that the situation has the potential for becoming one of the most serious groundwater pollution problems in the state's history, but nevertheless recognize that in order to fully correct the situation, the saturated soil might have to be excavated.

They said Tuesday the cost of that excavation would be \$1 million per acre, and they don't know how much of the 80-acre

tract would have to be treated.

Wayne Popham, attorney for St. Louis Park, told the PCA board Tuesday that his city would not develop any contaminated land, that the storm sewer would help to stop any vertical leaching, that the delay was getting costly and frustrating, but that the city could not pay the potentially enormous cost of excavating the land and hauling it someplace for treatment (probably incineration) and burial in a big sealed tomb.

ST. LOUIS PARK officials and PCA lawyers indicated it would be futile to go after the Republic Creosote Co., which provided the problem initially because, despite knowledge of a potential threat, the city absolved the company from all future liability when it bought the land in 1973.

"We aren't the polluter," Popham told the board, adding that if the contamination must be radically corrected, someone else — he didn't say

who — would have to pay for it.

Further complicating matters is the position of the state Health Department that the situation presents "a potential for significant degradation of the state's groundwater resources."

JAMES COLEMAN, assistant director of environmental health, passed around a bottle of foul-smelling earth taken from a core sample 45 feet into the ground. Creosote and its component oils have been detected at 65 feet in some areas.

In his surprisingly strong statement, Coleman said "We are acquiring more and more convincing data that the ground water resources are endangered. The implications of a major potential groundwater problem must be treated as a very serious matter."

The PCA and St. Louis Park still disagree over who is responsible if the soil must be scooped out,

but the agency indicated it may issue the permit with certain conditions attached.

In the meantime, PCA water quality engineers were urged to figure out a solution to the pollution without excavating.

In other action the board:

UNANIMOUSLY authorized a lawsuit against the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers over dredging practices after the corps refused to sign an agreement aimed at achieving a settlement in a long-standing dispute over dredging.

The action hopefully will define the corps' responsibility in meeting state water-quality regulations.

INDICATED it will decide the fate of the proposed Pig's Eye coal terminal in a special meeting Dec. 12. The board's special hearing examiner, D. D. Wozniak strongly urged that permit applications be denied.

Amtrak picks up bus slack

By Harry Hite
Staff Writer

Northcoast train to Chicago on Tuesday and will be

its westbound Empire Builder, which leaves

Lines to close down.
A Zephyr official said

George, Strand Los

MALABEER TOM Chairman, right with Mrs. Chatterjee, occupies the "Pride of the Post" award from George Puckett & Co., producers of the S. L. Lundy Park Character of Camerons which has been named a national award for the referring city manager industry. The award is the highest Character honor bestowed for outstanding STAPOROL properties to the community.

Named 'Pride of Park'

System Picked for U.S. TV Coverage

This assessment was made this week by Dr Thomas J. Glick, president of the National Education Association, who last week reported a day after tomorrow written by a 1977 member of the local school board as revealing the school's

St. Louis Park is one of three schools in the nation selected for the half-hour film, the other two school sys-

sons are, however, Cobb, and Marshall, Mich. The three schools were recommended by Charles Cobb, director of the N. E. A. project for the Academically Talented Child. Dr. Cobb has visited several areas in the U. S., studying programs for the academically talented in outstanding school systems through the country. A trip: writer for Calvin

164183
KIRBY A. KENNEDY
COUNT REPOFTER

Top Park High Seniors Honored By Rotarians

Swan Andrew, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Karl Andrew, of 4435 Market Ave., Richmond, Va., to

EDITORIALS

Water . . . How Far Can We Go?

to out" the two great St. Paul . . . so far the time ever come water supply will be a suburban towns are underground sources." It is very likely, to be Dr. Meyer, consulting used last week before Apollo Home Builders water supply.

this region under win Cities sit in the saucer. Earth struts toward the two been a blessing. underground water

Performance

ulation arising from it conference, one out. It's that Nikita Khrushchev and perhaps a at that of the mos USSR today. It difficult to under- But the only explosion- conduct at Paris that the powers in control

city. Dr. Meyer believes the ultimate answer may be in expanded use of river water and additional storage facilities in the headwaters of our rivers. Doubtless that is true.

But it also seems certain that we are on proaching the time (if it's not already here) where some restrictions are going to have to be imposed on the use of underground water.

Some great commercial and industrial establishments already are sucking out rivers or water from deep wells, pouring it through their buildings and thence back into already overloaded storm sewers. The water's employed for scores of industrial uses and for air conditioning which, in itself, promises to consume almost limitless fresh water supplies in the next few years.

There's a limit to how long and how far this trend can continue. Water is one of modern society's most precious assets. No individual or group of individuals may squander it to the point where society generally is harmed. We may yet see the time when we can no longer dig our own well . . . use as much water therefrom as we please.

at the Kremlin finally called a halt to their frost man's peace gestures.

Weeks, perhaps months, ago they decided it was time to shift the emphasis. Weeks ago they determined that the trend toward relaxing too some couldn't work . . . had to be changed.

And so they called their boy in . . . handed down their instructions. The Paris performance was the inevitable result.

A special meeting of the congregation of SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS Lutheran church will be Tuesday, May 24, at 8 p.m. The meeting will include reports on the building program and authorizing immediate reconstruction of the church.

The Women's Guild meets at 12:30 p.m. May 25 at the church. Mrs. Sidney Rand will be guest speaker. Her topic, "Enriching Your Life Through Reading." Hostesses will be Mrs. Ed Alberg, Mrs. Fred Stenbeck, Mrs. Marjorie Hunsby and Mrs. C. R. Hallquist.

The Rev. L. David Brown, youth director of the new American Lutheran church and a member of the Westwood congregation, will bring the message at all three worship services Sunday, May 22, at WESTWOOD Lutheran church. For several years, associate director of the Luther League office in the ELCA, Pastor Brown was selected to head the youth work in the newly-formed American Lutheran Church, merger product of the Evangelical Lutheran church, United Evangelical Lutheran church and American Lutheran church.

SECOND SON

Lawrence Todd is the name chosen by Mr. and Mrs. Orvin L. a baby. Child of 2810 Wyoming Ave., St. Louis Park for the son born April 16 at Methodist hospital. The baby weighed 7 lbs., 13 oz., and has a brother, Leslie Jay, 7.

SCHOOL LUNCH MENU

ST. LOUIS PARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

meat and bread and butter, milk, vanilla ice cream, pudding, cherry topping, applesauce. The day May 26—

Council Agenda

Council Chambers - City Hall
8 p.m. - May 23, 1968

Unfinished Business

(a) Award of contract for improvement Nos. 60-43 and 60-44 water main and sanitary sewer

to serve Maytag Building).

(b) Designation of Acting City Manager.

(c) Report of the Planning Commission recommending unfavorably upon the request of

will under provisions of Section 6.122.2 of the Zoning Ordinance to operate commercial recreation for Go-Carts on a portion of Belt Lane Dump entrance abutting Highway 100 - deferred from May 16, 1968).

New Business

(a) Proposed agreement with Orr-Scheelen, Inc., for proposed city well.

(b) Plans and specifications for proposed city well.

Wells Closed

(Continued from Page 1)

a meeting Tuesday night of the Twin City Water Well Contractors Association and Upper Midwest Well Suppliers Association, members issued this formal statement.

"The condemnation of the wells must be for some reason other than nitrate content of the water. The level of 3.5 parts per million of nitrate nitrogen is of no health hazard to anyone. The water from these wells is not dangerous now, particularly in view of the fact that the entire water supply of the city is disinfected by chlorination.

The raw water supply to Minneapolis and St. Paul is a thousand times more dangerous than that from these wells. The water taken into the treatment plant of both Minneapolis and St. Paul is polluted by bacteria and contaminated with dangerous amounts of all times."

A spokesman for the two groups said the three Park wells in question are old and have been expensive for the city to maintain. But he declared there is no grave danger from the water taken from them.

Officials, the well contractors and suppliers are standing pat on their statement. They declined "at this time" to elaborate or offer recommendations. In view of the age and condition of Wells 1, 2 and 3, they said, a water's constructed replacement well will benefit the community.

Since mid-March the water supply from Wells 1, 2 and 3 has been available for emergency use only. The Orr-Scheelen report emphatically said they should not be used for any other purpose.

In connection with the new development in the Park's water supply problems, the words of Dr. Adolph F. Meyers consulting hydrological engineer, spoken recently in Minneapolis are recalled. This national authority on water problems denounced the one part per million standard for safe water as "very severe" and "unrealistic." He said at a Minneapolis Home Builders Association forum the use of river water and additional storage at headwater sources is the coming permanent answer to the metropolitan area's problem of adequate and safe water supplies.

Richard Shedd Is New President Of Aquila PTA

Richard Shedd of 2807 Virginia Ave. The new president of Aquila PTA. He had served as vice president and program chairman during the last season. He succeeded Joan Beattie of 3041 Sumner Ave. outgoing president.

Other officers elected include Herbert Davis of 2840 Virginia Ave., vice president; Mrs. Dorothy Latham, 9817 W. 31st St., secretary; and Mrs. Carlisle Madson of 2843 Oregon Ave., treasurer.

Outgoing secretary is Mrs. Joseph Skodje and outgoing treasurer is Mrs. Fred Simson. Robert Dougherty is principal of Aquila.

"Wouldn't it be wonderful to find some way of keeping politics out of politics?"—Pat Buttram

SPRING MOTOR TUNE-UP!

1. INSTALL POINTS AND CONDENSER
 2. CALIBRATE DISTRIBUTOR AND POINTS ON LATEST SUN MACHINE
 3. TEST COMPRESSION
 4. CLEAN AND RECAP SPARK PLUGS
 5. ADJUST DISTRIBUTOR TIMING AND VACUUM ADVANCE
 6. INSPECT ALL IGNITION WIRING
 7. CLEAN BATTERY TERMINALS AND TEST BATTERY
 8. TEST COIL
 9. ADJUST AUTOMATIC CHOKE
 10. CLEAN AIR CLEANER
- 4 CYL. REGULAR \$9.95
SPECIAL PRICE \$6.95
6 CYL. REGULAR \$11.95
SPECIAL PRICE \$8.95
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SERVICE

FREE EACH WEEK
SLUCKY WINNERS
Come In and Register
50 GALLONS OF GAS

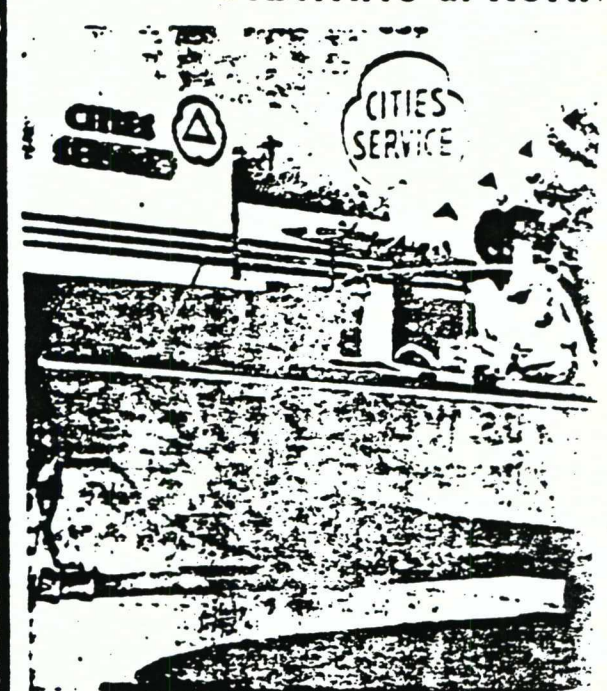


SHOCK!
MARSHALL POGGI
MAY 23 AMCA
"THE INVISIBLE BOY"
Richard EYER - Philip ABBOTT
Dennis WICKSTER
David SPUR - David L. BAKER
"ROBBY, THE ROBOT"
SHOW STARTS 2 P.M.
Doors Open 1:30 P.M.

ST. L. PARK THEATER

CHILD ADMISSION 35¢

MEET THE WINNERS of THE DRAWING at RONN



GRAND PRIZE

Mr. Peter Hoffman, 6509 Cedar with their children in their



10/4/83

KIRBY A. KENNEDY
COURT REPORTER

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Louis Park Dispatch

Thursday, March 31, 1980

FOUR SECTIONS

10¢ Per Copy

ark Private Wells 'Contaminated'

Ministerial Group States Opposition to State Health Unit Tests Liquor License Grant to Motel Firm Disclose Danger Exists;

Worsening Is Probable

City Officials Take Immediate Steps to Correct Condition; Issue Public Appeal

Members of the Ministerial Association of St. Louis Park, a group of pastors and clergymen of a majority of Park churches, this week formally voiced opposition to the grant of an on-sale liquor license to a motel development firm.

Addressing a statement to the Park city council, the association declared its concern for the "high moral standards in the city." The organization is made up of Protestant clergymen and includes Rabbi Moses Sachs of Sinai Abraham synagogue in its membership.

At issue is the liquor license application of Ambassador Motel, Inc. This petition comes before the city council next Monday night for public hearing.

The Ambassador group seeks legal permission to sell liquor on the premises of its proposed 51-room motel. Plans call for the beginning of construction this summer near Wazata Blvd and Highway 100.

O. J. Huys & Sons, St. Paul builders, and their associates have filed the council they will build motel facilities whether or not they are granted a liquor license. At the same time, they indicated that their aim is to attract non-ventures and large sales meetings to the establishment and, thus, have a legitimate reason for their license petition.

In their statement, the ministers commended the city council for its "fine overall record in the issuing of liquor licenses by keeping the number of outlets to a minimum."

The Rev. John Fane, pastor of Peace Presbyterian church and president of the association, said deliberations and resolutions were arrived at during two meetings of the group.

In connection with the recommendation, the pastors declared "At the same time, the Park clergymen voiced their concern for policies and factors that would help to maintain and promote high moral standards in the city."

The Ambassador petition inquiry said, focuses attention on the "whole moral influence of liquor outlets in the community."

The statement read in part: "There is a relationship between the moral and spiritual values of a community and the consumption of alcohol. The 99 non-Minnesota alcoholics plus the 15,000 problem drinkers are sufficient cause for the concern of our future moral fiber."

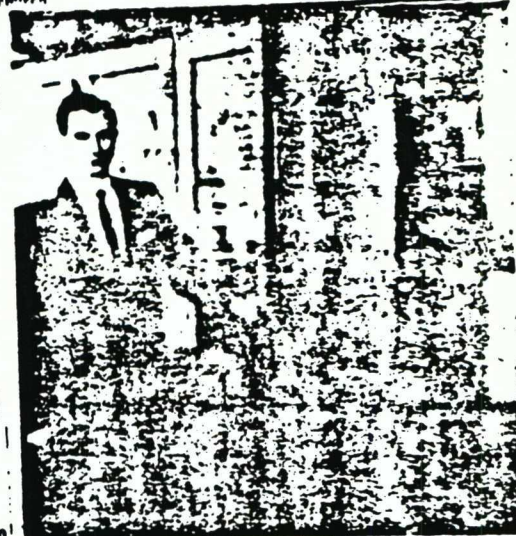
The association also turned to national studies which, it says, point out a fallacy in the argument of revenue and tax benefits derived from liquor sales. Their statement declared:

"Studies have shown that the cost of liquor outlets to the public is considerably higher than the revenues derived. The national average shows a cost of about \$11 for every dollar of revenue by the way of liquor license and tax dollar. Therefore, the issuing of another license would be economically unsound."

Reiterating their argument, the clergymen said there is a relationship between the number of

outlets and the amount of liquor consumed. Another matter in the city, they predicted, would be another way of increasing the total consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Present when the statement was endorsed and adopted unanimously were: Reverend James the Rev. Jay Anderson, Abingdon Methodist church; the Rev. Quentin Alloues, Evangelical Free church; the Rev. Olin D. Thompson, Acreman Lutheran church; the Rev. Paul Thornau, Waukegan Lutheran church; the Rev. Ralph Kruckman, Prince of Peace Lutheran church; the Rev. Ellis Traylor, Union Congregational church; the Rev. Stewart N. Dah, First Lutheran church; the Rev. Victor H. Quillen, Westwood Lutheran church; and the Rev. Kenneth Webster, Cross of Christ Lutheran church.



NOBODY SHOWED UP—Beryl McClurg of 214 Boone Ave., manager of the W. T. Grant Co. department store at 5301 Excelsior Blvd. in the Miracle Mile, works at the front door for pickets who failed to arrive Saturday. Mr. McClurg was notified last Thursday by a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that his store would be picketed between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Saturday. The activity was to be a part of peaceful picketing calling attention to the NAACP's bid for attention and understanding of the problem of segregated lunch counters in and throughout the state. In Minneapolis, the pickets paraded before the F. W. Woolworth Co., S. S. Kroger Co. and Grant stores downtown. Grant's in the Miracle Mile has no lunch counter. (STAPOTO).

To meet the immediate concern the council also:

1. Directed the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance at once, requiring connection with the public water system by all residents now using private water supplies.
2. Directed the City Manager, with the assistance of the Health and Law departments, to study problems connected with the abandonment of private wells and to submit a suggested regulatory ordinance as soon as possible.
3. Directed the City Manager, through the Health Department, to take immediate steps to set up a temporary water testing laboratory and to provide water from the municipal system for use of those persons where water mains are still to be constructed.
4. Directed the Law Department to prepare an ordinance requiring connection with the public water system within a certain length of time.

Mr. Huys's findings included evidence that 10.4 per cent of the wells were found to have water with a harmful nitrate nitrogen concentration. The presence of 10 or more parts of this compound per million parts of water is termed seriously harmful, according to the state expert.

"Water in this category definitely should not be used in preparing infants' feeding formulae," he declared.

He also told the council that the 35 percent figure, in the comparison of 29 community studies made, is far from bad except that danger does exist and will, if ignored, worsen. A number of municipalities which rely heavily on private water systems have shown up to 80 per cent contamination. The average for the general area is 30 per cent, he said.

Park School Teachers Win Substantial Pay Boost; Overall Average Is \$430

St. Louis Park public school teachers will receive salary increases ranging from \$100 to \$625 per year in 1980-81 in a settlement reached this week.

The \$100 increases will be the maximum for teachers with two years' training. The \$625 will be the maximum for six years of training. Average pay increase throughout the system will be \$430.

The settlement is based on a base wage schedule of \$4400 to \$7700 for a teacher with a bachelor's degree.

Across the board increases of \$100 per year have been granted to all teachers with less than a master's degree and an inclusive \$200 for all teachers with five or more years training.

Other features of the new settlement include a 5 percent

year will be \$4675.

Below minimums and maximums are:

Two years of training -- \$3750 to \$4675

Bachelor's degree -- \$4000 to \$7700

Master's degree -- \$4000 to \$8250

Increases for the various degrees of training are:

Two years of training -- two years at \$200, one year at \$100

Three years at \$200, one year at \$100

B. A. -- two years at \$225, one year at \$125, eight years at \$300

M. A. -- two years at \$275, one year at \$200, seven years at \$325.

Then we're... what those prod...
And we'll... if millions of our people under-
stand fully the burden they're carrying, there
would be a revolt against our spending bureau-
crats that would save billions annually... bring
a better life for us all.
We can wean our with Mr. Vesely's as-
sumption that we should pattern our policy on
that of European and Asiatic peoples. We built
our country on a system of individual, capital-
ist, initiative, not socialism. We can alter that
system only so much before we begin destroying
the opportunities and the liberties which have
made us what we are.

Park Man Returns to Crossing Crash; Finds Daughter's Father-in-Law Victim

Gérhard M. Thompson and his wife, Rachel, of 2235 Cavell Lane, have at once there had been a serious accident at the Great Northern Railway Co. crossing near W. 29th St. and Virginia Ave.

They were driving home from Lenten services in Westwood Lutheran church the night of March 23 when they saw the battered car near the tracks. It was shortly after 8:30 p.m.

What the Thompsons didn't know then was that Elder L. Hanson, 99, of 1421 Milwaukee Ave., lay dead beside the car. Mr. Hanson was the father of Robert Hanson, husband of the Thompson's daughter.

Services for Mr. Hanson were Saturday in St. Louis Park. Additional rites were conducted Monday in Montevideo, Minn., his birth place. Burial was in that city.

Mr. Hanson, a salesman for the American Automobile Association, had been out on business calls that Wednesday evening. Park police received the report of the accident at 8:31 p.m. Investigators found that Mr. Hanson was thrown out of the car by the impact.

The train, consisting of a switch engine, two cars and a caboose, was propagating east from Minnabird. Engineer Anton B. Hagen and Fireman Gene W. Hagen, both of Minneapolis, estimated the speed of the train at 12 miles an hour. Both men returned to the crossing as soon as the train could be stopped but found Mr. Hanson either dying or dead, investigators disclosed.

Police said Mr. Hanson's death was the first accidental fatality involving a car this year. It also was the first railroad crossing crash death for many years. Last year, the Park had three fatalities; one, a pedestrian death and two others, the result of a car-car crash.

Mr. Thompson returned to the accident scene after taking his wife home. He then learned the identity of the victim. The Rev. Victor M. Quella, pastor of

Westwood Lutheran church of which Mr. Hanson was a member, also went to the scene.

The St. Louis Park city council Monday night directed the City Manager to communicate with the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission in an effort to provide a more effective warning system at this railroad crossing. Councilmen said there have been a number of "close calls" reported by citizens driving the route over the track.

Mr. Hanson lived in this area for the last six years. He was past grand master of the Minnesota Odd Fellows lodge.

Survivors include his wife, Valborg; four sons, Robert and Burton of St. Louis Park; Allen of Fort Atkinson, Wis., and L. Paul of Abilene, Texas; two brothers, Ernst and Adolph, both of Montevideo; a sister, Mrs. Jerry Simonson of St. Paul, and seven grandchildren.

Kay Yahn Weds Robert Reith in Mill City Church

March 28 was the wedding day of Kay E. Yahn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Yahn of 1000 Nevada Ave., St. Louis Park, and Robert G. Reith, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Reith of 6864 W. 29th St., St. Louis Park.

The setting was the Central Lutheran church of Minneapolis. The Rev. Ruben Gerdtzke read the double ring ceremony before 150 guests.

Pat Yahn served her sister as maid of honor. Kent Brothers of 3727 Joppe Ave., St. Louis Park, was best man. Ushers were Buddy Ekstrom and Philip Reith, brother of the bridegroom. The bride was given in marriage by her father.

A dinner was given at the Calhoun Beach hotel with the reception following.

Organizations

A musical parody of a woman's club meeting will be presented by the WOMAN'S CLUB of St. Louis Park choral group at the annual meeting, Tuesday, April 5, at Union Congregational church. A tea at 12:15 p.m. will precede the program. Director of the choral group is Louise Bergan with Marion Hill, accompanist.

The first meeting for the 1960 state of officers for the ACACIA CHAPTER 572, Order of the Eastern Star, will be at 8 p.m. April 7 at 4228 W. Broadway. The junior past matron and patron will be honored. A reception for new officers will follow the meeting.

Park Water Contamination

(Continued from page 1)

"There is nothing that the Health Department can do about contaminated water, whether it be detergents, nitrates or bacteria. The only way to eliminate this potential hazard of contamination is the use of the city water supply and the city sewerage by all citizens of the city. Even individual chlorinators for private wells, which are expensive, do not solve the whole problem."

Mr. Huset explained that the incident of contamination of this time is "chemical" rather than "bacterial." But, he said, one follows the other if the contamination source is left unattended.

He estimated that between 1000 and 1500 homes in the Park are served by individual wells, even though many of these may have city water available. Answering Mayor Kenneth Wolfe, who asked if it is advisable to permit private water supplies to be used for lawn and gardening sprinkling this summer, Mr. Huset said the danger of further contamination and possible harmful of fertilizers still would exist.

The only positive way to eliminate hazard is to fill up wells known to be contaminated, the visitor said. A liquid cement-like substance called grout may be poured into well pipes, sealing them.

Further comments of Mr. Huset, taken from his official report to the city, disclosed:

"The ground waters in St. Louis Park are contaminated with sewage from curricula or previously used individual sewage disposal systems to the extent that nitrates or nitrate of sewage origin is present in the water or approximately 25 per cent or about 250 to 525 of the individual water supplies of the city."

"More than one-half of the wells developed at depths up to 75 feet and more than one-third of the wells between 75 and 110 feet in depth are so affected (by harmful nitrate nitrogen content). Consequently, the contamination appears to affect only the drift, the Plattville lime stone and, possibly, the upper soft portion of the St. Peter sandstone to a limited extent."

"It is reasonable to expect that contamination of ground water will become more extensive and the concentrations of the contaminating materials will increase in the water as long as sewage in any considerable amount is discharged into the ground. If all of the homes were to be connected to the municipal sewer system, it would be reasonable to expect that the concentrations of contaminating materials would tend to decrease in the water due to dilution by surface recharge as time goes on."

He recommended:
1. Extension of the water supply system to serve the entire city including new subdivisions.
2. Connection to the municipal water supply system of such

The AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY meets at 8 p.m. April 4 at the legion hall. The hall is open to members the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 1:30 p.m. for card playing and social time. A dessert luncheon is served by the members. President is Mrs. John Warchol; program chairman is Mrs. Robert Bartholomew who serves the group as vice president.

A rummage sale, sponsored by JOE'S DAUGHTERS, is scheduled for April 12 at 204 Marquette Ave. Usable items of rummage will be picked up. Telephone WA 6-0637 or WE 9-3267. The bi-monthly meeting, scheduled for April 5, has been cancelled.

"Talent Night" and some surprising events will highlight the meeting of the COUPLES CLUB of Aldersgate Methodist church. Members meet at 8 p.m. Saturday in Fellowship hall of the church. Talent will be supplied from the ranks of the membership in what promises to be the best program of the year, according to chairmen, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Hutchins and Mr. and Mrs. Larry Long.

Kathar Carlson, a missionary on furlough from Venezuela, will be guest speaker when the MARYTHA FELLOWSHIP of the Evangelical Free church meets at 8 p.m. April 6 at the church. A musical program will be given by a trio including Mrs. Dwight Hokenson, Mrs. Wallace Anderson and Mrs. Homer Magnuson.

"Small business—one that never has been investigated by a Congressional Committee."

McLunch at

Only 45¢ McD

FOO-CHO

CANTONESE STYLE CHA

nent Play

changes Perhaps it's something we hear from our own sports department... maybe a chance radio comment... a picture in the daily papers... this change in attitude comes at the start of the district... sometimes in the first round of the regional tourney... sometimes not until the very last week of play.

But the result is always the same invariably we follow the last two days bug-eyed, hoarse with shouting (usually at our TV set), fibbering inanities, waving our arms and shoulders helplessly and on the verge of a combination heart-attack and nervous breakdown.

At that point we're torn by two observations. First, wouldn't life be a thrilling business if we had tournament finals every week (never mind the boys who play the game... we're talking the spectators.) Secondly, could we stand it: physically, spiritually, mentally, emotionally?

Socialism

Local opportunity. Unless one is interested in knowledge purely for its own sake, why should one bother to spend several extra years in school when he could be earning a little money to provide some of the relatively few luxuries obtainable after sunset?

The Icelandic also reminded his listeners this tax burden exists even though Iceland has no army and no military expenses such as America.

o couldn't help wondering if this young man could be describing life in the United States 20 or 100 years from now—if the spoils of the modern type of reaction should prevail.

The world's reactionaries today are those who would return us to "cradle to the grave" dependency on government... an old, old idea. In the feudal system, the common man looked to his lord for food, shelter, medical care—but knew not liberty. So with the slaves in our own South.

And now our modern reactionaries urge a return to that concept. We're to have a guaranteed "security" of dubious value. We'll get a guaranteed national poverty of both opportunity and tangible reward inevitably. About all they offer modern serfdom that the feudal lords didn't, in fact, are modern conveniences and the luxury of more idle time.

editor

Bill Vesely

of modern living. ver is of course, if not indeed? This the function of the city program. And recent law, these are us that Social Security instituted to al-

turn original duties. and Bill de's Still Further. OF COURSE admit I as many pay checks as you do. I fail to see how that makes a social problem of the aged man for hospital and surgi-

Social Security. I do not know what you mean by "Old Age Benefits," unless it is a phrase redundant and included in Social Security. Hospitalization, unless it is paid entirely by the employer, is deducted only at the request and with the consent of the individual employee. This also applied to union dues. I do not know what you mean by the phrase, "and so on, indefinitely."

Your editorial continues: "A goodly number of youngsters, fighting to provide basic creature comforts for their own homes, find it increasingly difficult to end the week with enough cash left to pay the grocery bill. For such a man it's a small comfort to talk cooingly about how he is going to enjoy life under Social Security three or four decades from now."

YOUR LAST SENTENCE there indicates that you object to deductions from the payroll for Social Security. Well, can you honestly name any person, firm or corporation in these United States who today is in favor of repealing Social Security or its

even though "he is going to enjoy the life three or four decades from now."

Your editorial proceeds to the Forand Bill. You state that this bill provides that all persons on Social Security will receive free medical and hospital services. The Forand Bill says to such thing it makes no provision for free medical services.

Briefly, the Forand Bill would provide federally financed hospitalization and surgical care for persons already receiving old age security benefits. There are today many aged people who do not receive Social Security but who do receive Old Age pensions. These people, at least in Minnesota, already receive complete, fully paid-for hospitalization, medical care and nursing home care, all paid for by the general taxpayer. Since they are not covered by the Social Security Act, they have contributed nothing, with the possible exception of the Minnesota Lion Law.

will pay for the cost of this social need and to whom is it to be paid and how?

Under the so-called Forand Bill the cost would be deducted, as you say, from the pay checks of working people in the same manner as the Social Security payments are now deducted and such hospital and surgical costs would be paid out of the fund created by these deductions.

Under the Nison-Fleming compromise there would be no deductions from the pay check, but Congress would appropriate from the general funds sufficient money to be paid to private insurance companies which would then insure such old people for these same social needs.

In your last editorial you state in the last paragraph—"But the big argument against the Forand Bill is these deductions." If this is the big argument, then do not muddy up the waters by alluding to catch phrases like "Socialized Medicine." Let us be honest. The social need is there. It will and must be provided sooner or later.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT is today paying for the hospital care and surgical and medical assistance for millions of European and Asiatic peoples. It is already paying for the hospital and medical care for millions of Americans. Most European countries, and especially those behind the Iron Curtain, are already providing similar care for their

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CANTONESE STYLE CHA

PCA is criticized for pollution warning

By Dean Rebuffoni
Staff Writer

The St. Louis Park city manager Friday strongly criticized state officials for what he termed their "irresponsible statements" about a potential health hazard in the western suburb.

The manager, Chris Cherches, also said that the city may take legal action against the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) in connection with the health matter.

Cherches took particular exception to a statement by a PCA official, Dale Wikre, that appeared Thursday in a St. Paul Dispatch news article. He said the statement has caused "undue alarm" among St. Louis Park residents.

The newspaper quoted Wikre as saying that a chemical capable of causing cancer could seep into St. Louis Park's water supplies and, in turn, create "one of the largest groundwater contamination problems this state

has ever had."

Both the PCA and the Minnesota Health Department said this week that traces of the chemical, benzpyrene, have been found in soil samples taken at the site of the old Republic Creosote Co. plant in the south-central part of St. Louis Park.

Both state agencies stressed that benzpyrene, a chemical known to cause cancer in laboratory animals, has not been detected in the city's water supply.

But both the PCA and the Health Department said the situation calls for continued monitoring. In the meantime, the two agencies said, they are unwilling to grant permits to allow St. Louis Park to begin work on a federally-funded housing project slated for the old plant site.

Cherches said the city, too, is very concerned about the possibility of a health threat from contaminated groundwater. However, he said, the PCA "has chosen to ignore" studies done for the city by a consulting firm.

Those studies, Cherches said, do not support Wikre's statement. The city manager said that the PCA relied on "sketchy, inconsistent and undated data to draw far-reaching conclusions and to unduly alarm the entire metropolitan area."

St. Louis Park officials said they received numerous telephone calls yesterday from city residents concerned about the potential health hazard. The city council will meet this morning in a special session to discuss the matter.

Cherches said the council could consider a suit against the PCA to force the state agency to issue a permit allowing the city to proceed with construction of a storm sewer needed for the housing project at the old Republic Creosote plant site.

He said studies done for the city by a Bloomington

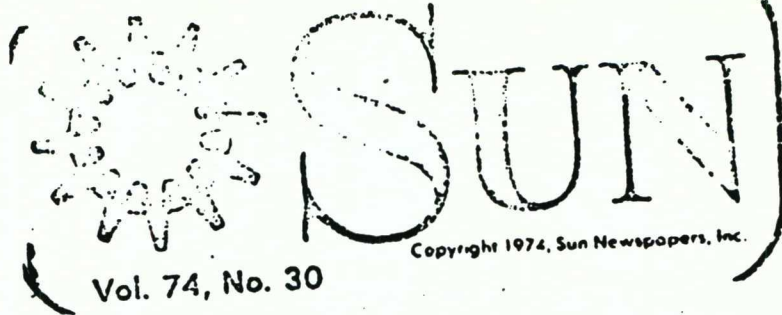
consulting firm show that it is not possible for groundwater contamination from the old plant site to occur at the sites where the two state agencies took samples.

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ST. LOUIS PARK

S Thursday, October 31, 1974

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At Mir

By STUART BULLION

Statements by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) have injected a note of uncertainty into St. Louis Park city plans to develop the 80-acre former Republic Creosote plant site.

The St. Paul Dispatch last week quoted an MPCA staff member who called the site "one of the largest ground water contamination problems this state has ever had."

Original revelations by state officials that small traces of phenols, chemicals commonly associated with coal-tar derivatives, were found in city water wells have since been downplayed by the Minnesota Health Department, which pointed out that phenols are not dangerous for human consumption are no longer listed among prohibited elements in state water purity standards.

A controversy continues, however, between the city and state agencies over the significance of small amounts of benzpyrene discovered in health department soil core

to independent tests contracted by the Burdick Grain Company which was exploring the possibility of using ground water from the area for malting.

The tests found small traces of phenols but no benzpyrene in ground water. According to one of the studies, "The extremely low levels of phenols reported at some of the St. Louis Park wells distant from the site must be the result of either input of contaminants from other sources or the accuracy of the test procedures."

Neither the city nor the state agencies involved dispute the existence of some small amounts of phenols in city water supplies at depths of 500 and 900 feet. City officials, however, support city-contracted experts' conclusions that those traces are probably not attributable to seepage from the Creosote site.

The future of the site now hinges on the MPCA's reluctance to grant the city a permit to install a storm sewer and water treatment complex in the area.

samplings in Creosote area. Tests have shown that benzpyrene, another coal-tar chemical, can cause cancer in laboratory animals.

None of several series of tests by both state agencies and experts contracted by the city have found any traces of benzpyrene in the city's underground water sources.

The conflict dates back to the city's plan to develop the Creosote site as a low-density, federally funded housing project.

The city purchased the site from Republic Creosote in 1972. Before finalizing plans for completing the city's storm sewer network in the development area, the city tested soil and water for possible contamination from on-land disposal of coal-tar wastes in the area.

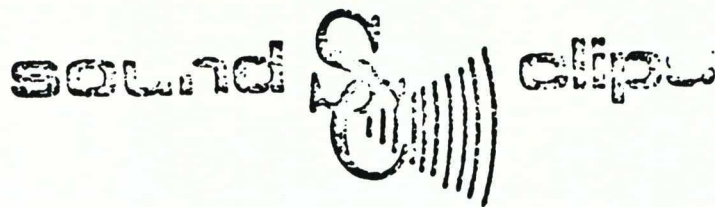
At a cost of about \$40,000, the city contracted the services of Eugene Hickok and Associates, consulting engineers for the Minnehaha Creek watershed district; and Dr. Robert Baker, a chemical expert from the Rice division of the Carnegie-Mellon Institute. The city also had access

James Coleman, assistant director of the health department's environmental health division, told the Sun Monday, "We are still waiting for answers to questions we've had since July related to the whole issue of what may be large quantities of contaminated soil in the area."

One source at city hall reported an MPCA official had raised the possibility of excavating the entire site to a depth of about 50 feet. The official was also quoted as saying the excavated soil could probably not be dumped anywhere in Minnesota once it was removed. The cost of such an operation, the source said, would be "incredible."

St. Louis Park city officials met Monday with MPCA and health department representatives. No agreement was reportedly reached, although the MPCA granted a city request that the MPCA board formally review St. Louis Park's application for a storm sewer permit at its Nov. 19 meeting.

6033186



CLIENT FGA STATION WCCO AM DATE 3/21/77
SCRIPT A 391 TIME 10:00 P.M. LENGTH 1:31

sgard This is National Wildlife Week and in cooperation with the National Wildlife Federation. WCCO radio presented a special Open Mike broadcast earlier tonight entitled, We All Need Clean Water. The hour focused on the nations fight to protect water quality and and individuals can do in the continuing battle against water pollution. During the program Marion Watson the chairman of the board of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency told WCCO radio's Dick Chapman about a serious ground water pollution threatening the Jordan basin.

son I think the public should really know that we've got a near ground water disaster on our hands in St Louis Park. We used to have an old cresote plant there and for years and years the cresote dripped down into the ground and now doing borings and testing but they think this maybe the biggest ground water disaster that we've ever experienced in Minnesota and it might contaminate the whole Jordan basin with this with the cresote there. The samples from 40 or 50 feet down are just thick, black, smelly, volatile oil and..

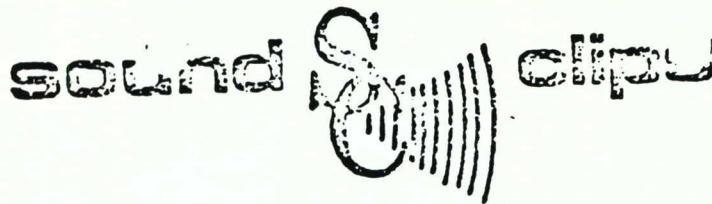
apman This is new to me how recently have these tests been made?

tson There being made now and we're in fact I'm recommending to the Governor or I'm recommending that the agency should tell the Governor that it is a real crisis.

tsgard Well Marion Watson said the fight against this ground water pollution problem should begin immediately and that it probably will cost millions of dollars in the long run.

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03-22-77



CLIENT FCA

STATION WCCO Radio

DATE 3/22/77

SCRIPT A 394

TIME 7:15 A.M.

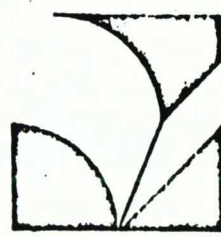
LENGTH 1:03

A state official says there is a serious water pollution problem in part of the Twin Cities area affecting the so-called Jordan basin. Marion Watson, Chairman of the Board of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, was among those appearing last night on a special open mike broadcast on 'CCO Radio as part of National Wildlife Week in cooperation with the National Wildlife federation:

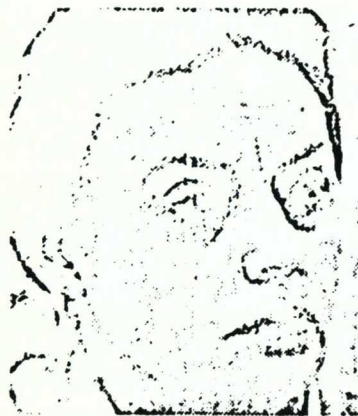
I think the public should really know that we've got a near ground water disaster on our hands in St. Louis Park. We used to have an old creosote plant there and for years and years the creosote dripped down into the ground and were now doing borings and testings, but they think this may be the biggest ground water disaster that we've ever experienced in Minnesota and it might contaminate the whole Jordan basin with this, with the creosote there. The samples from 40 or 50 feet down are just thick, black, smelly, volatile oil and....

Marion Watson of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Citizens Board last night on 'CCO Radio.

3100163



Water-taint talk tars suburb housing idea



Marion Watson

By Dean Rebuffoni
Staff Writer

The city fathers of St. Louis Park are angry.

They are trying to entice developers into building homes and apartments on an expensive chunk of city-owned property. And over there, on the radio, is Marion Watson, warning the citizenry of a "near groundwater disaster" in the west Minneapolis suburb.

Furthermore, Mrs. Watson is telling her listening audience, some "thick, black, smelly, volatile" stuff is contaminating the groundwater under that chunk of city property. It is, she's saying, a real crisis.

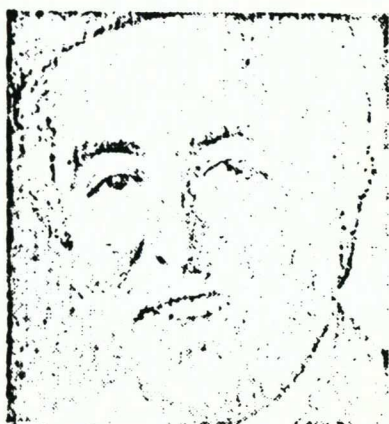
If Mrs. Watson were speaking only as an ecological-

ly minded private citizen, her warning might not alert too many listeners. But she happens to be chairwoman of the citizens' board of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA). And that, St. Louis Park's city fathers said Tuesday, makes all the difference in the world.

"Your little dissertation on the radio . . . your scare tactics," Mayor Irving Stern told her, "have magnified the problem and brought it out into the public eye."

"My statement on WCCO Radio was perfectly honest and truthful," Mrs. Watson answered. "I did not attack the city of St. Louis Park in any way. And I'm certainly not prepared to withdraw my state-

Creosote continued on page 4A



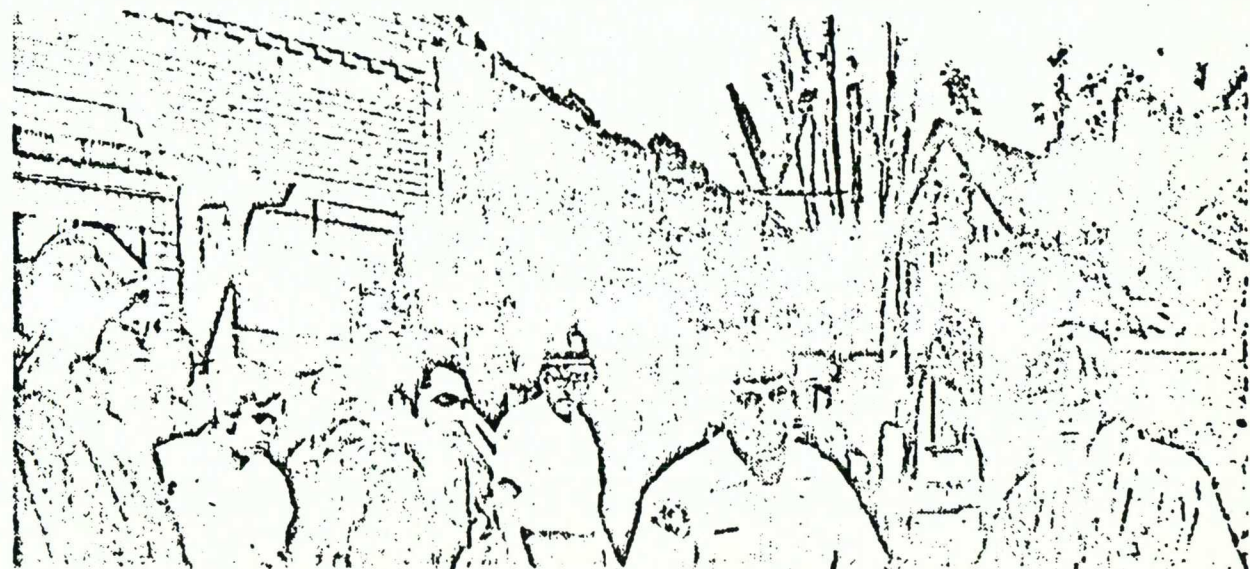
Irving Stern

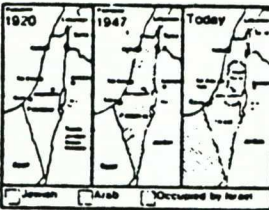
ikud leads n apparent sraeli upset

50004300

Al McConagha
Staff Correspondent

ry in the Israeli national election,
a development that threatens to





Israel: The turning point?

Continued from page 1A

the Labor Alignment, is the most conciliatory of the major parties and has supported territorial concessions to Arabs.

Many Israelis asserted that critical signals from Washington damaged Labor and undermined its claim that the governing group is most effective in dealing with Arabs and Americans.

Both Labor and Likud are pro-American. Likud talks about seeking a Middle Eastern settlement from a position of strength and enlisting American support to weaken Soviet influence in the region.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres replaced Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin last month as the head of the Labor ticket after Rabin was found to have lied about an unlawful American bank account.

Peres had appealed for Labor on the basis of its protection of the nation's sensitive security interest and it was conventional wisdom that he would win a narrow victory.

Hanoch Smith, Israel's leading pollster, predicted in an interview last week that Labor would have a 5-percent plurality. But over the weekend observers began to view the result as too close to call.

Peres and Begin appeared in an unprecedented television debate Sunday night. It generated no substantive news, but showed the Likud challenger relaxed and recovered from his recent illness.

Labor support clearly eroded in the face of growing voter discontent with the nation's economic disarray, including high inflation, and a series of government-related scandals.

Cans

Continued from page 1A

litter and recycling programs.

But Dave Locy, lobbyist for the Minnesota Soft Drink Association and a key figure in opposition to deposit legislation, said he may soon be joining the litter law pro-

It was apparent also that the reform DMC led by Yigael Yadin, archaeologist and former chief of staff, drew most of its votes from Labor rather than Likud.

Ezer Weizmann, Likud's campaign manager and former air force commander, said in an interview Monday he expected a narrow Likud plurality because of voter unhappiness with Labor and DMC erodes into Labor support.

But Likud's early massive lead was unexpected even by Weizmann and the election was being discussed in Israel last night as a "political earthquake."

In its aftermath there is a tendency to suggest Israeli voters were trying to "punish" Labor rather than signal a huge nationwide shift to the right.

But Likud's firm opposition to surrender territory won in the 1967 war seems to spell an end to hopes for a reconvened Geneva Conference on the Middle East this year.

One of the bases for the Geneva meeting is a United Nations resolution, supported by the United States, that calls for giving up territory for Arab recognition of Israeli statehood.

The result of yesterday's election confer the prime ministry on Begin after he had been consistently rejected for that post since the formation of the state.

The 64-year-old former commander of the illegal Irgun commando group in the prestate period is privately courtly and old world and publicly a fireeating nationalistic orator.

Observers felt that if last night's early trend were sustained it is possible that Begin would be able to form a completely right-wing coalition with smaller religious parties.

Whatever directions Likud goes in taking on partners to obtain a parliamentary majority, however, there is likely to be an extended period of negotiations before a government can be formed.

The National Religious Party, which also is an annexationist on the right, has been a major force in the West Bank, ap-

Creosote

Continued from page 1A

ment that this is, maybe, the largest potential groundwater disaster in the state."

The problem lies underneath at least part of an 80-acre piece of land in south-central St. Louis Park. That's the site formerly occupied by the Republic Creosote Company's plant, which for 55 years distilled coal tar to produce creosote, the wood preservative used in treating telephone poles and railroad ties.

The city bought those 80 acres in 1972 for about \$1 million, and demolished the old plant to make way for a federally financed housing project.

In the meantime, however, the PCA and the Minnesota Health Department had found evidence that creosote and phenol residues from Republic Creosote's notoriously messy operation were seeping into the local aquifer, contaminating the ground-water and creating a possible health threat.

St. Louis Park draws its drinking water from municipal wells that tap the aquifer, and the two state agencies also became concerned that pollutants from the old plant site might be carried to ground-water supplies for beyond the city limits.

St. Louis Park officials shared those concerns. When the city demolished the old plant, it immediately solved an old air-pollution problem. It also worked closely with the state agencies in cleaning up creosote residues that had tainted surface water at the site.

"We know there is a pollution problem there," said Dave Rudberg, the acting city manager. "But we simply don't know the magnitude. We've worked hard to clean up the site, but the question of groundwater contamination is still unresolved."

Because of that, the PCA had opposed any construction of homes or apartments on the site until a full-scale study was completed. That study, by a private engineering firm hired by the PCA, is due in late June, and should identify the extent of possible groundwater problems.

In January, however, the PCA board voted to allow the city to proceed with development on the northern 40 acres of the site, called Oak Park Village. A formal agreement between the agency and the city requires St. Louis Park to disclose to residents

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Aluminum Corners • Aluminum
• Aluminum Nails • Complete
Materials & Labor

In January, however, the PCA board voted to allow the city to proceed with development on the northern 40 acres of the site, called Oak Park Village. A formal agreement between the agency and the city requires St. Louis Park to disclose to would-be buyers "the existence of the soil and potential groundwater contamination in the area."

Last year, the city sold \$2.5 million in redevelopment bonds to pay off its loan from the federal government on the 80-acre tract. Money from the bond sale also provided for certain site improvements, including a new storm-sewer system. St. Louis Park recently signed a contract to construct sanitary sewers, drinking-water facilities and streets on the northern 40 acres.

The first payment by the city on the bonds is due in June 1979. And, only recently, it was encouraged by approaches from two developers with proposals to build apartments, homes and townhouses on the site.

Then Mrs. Watson spoke out on the radio.

Among others, she was heard by a financier who had been asked by one of the developers to put up money for his housing venture in Oak Park Village. He didn't like what he heard about that "thick, black, smelly, volatile" stuff in St. Louis Park.

The upshot, Stern told Mrs. Watson at a heated meeting yesterday, was that "the banker dropped out of the deal." Another city official said the banker apparently heard her on his car radio "while on his way to the bank to arrange the financing" for the housing

the \$2.5 million
the city.

"We don't intend to default on the payment of those bonds" in 1979, the mayor said.

Pillsbury

Continued from page 1A

The firm has not yet drawn up plans for expansion of the Minneapolis center so could not estimate its cost or say when construction would begin. New areas for developing frozen food products and for manufacturing new products on a limited scale are needed, a company spokesman said. Because the project will involve expansion rather than new construction, it is expected to cost far less than the \$50 million projected for the Eden Prairie plan.

Philip Aines, Pillsbury vice president for research and development, said that the firm's final decision will depend on the ability of city officials "to enable us to meet our site requirements."

Schulstad receives IR endorsement

Independent Alderman Dennis Schulstad was unanimously endorsed for reelection to the city council by the 12th Ward Independent-Republicans Tuesday. There were no other candidates for the endorsement.

Schulstad was endorsed by Independent-Republicans in 1975 but was elected that year as an independent candidate.

his side... president cautioned against expectations. "We can't afford to do everything," he said.

At KNXT, a Los Angeles TV station, he walked through a huge blue drape, a la Johnny Carson, and onto a set that included about 200 people selected at random and various monitors from which he could receive questions from five locations in Los Angeles and Orange counties.

Seated alone, but in close proximity with the friendly audience, he fielded more than two dozen questions.

Questioners raised a variety of subjects including the FBI, mental health, Americans in Mexican prisons on drug charges, Carter's energy conservation program, the plight of pregnant drug addicts, the cost of single-family housing and even the problem of graffiti in public places.

A black woman from Watts, who wanted assurances from the president that black people would be appointed throughout the federal bureaucracy, spoke bluntly to Carter much to his apparent delight.

"We didn't play tic-tac-toe with you in the election," she said, as the audience in the studio tittered, "and we don't expect you to play tic-tac-toe with us."

Rep. Leo... chief sponsor... the per-d... commissio... \$50 for t... threatene... sideration... had been... proval ea

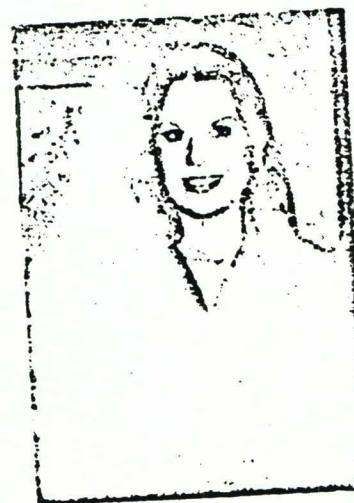
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LIFE IS BETTER WHEN Y

PCA moves to avert creosote hazard

By Dean Rebuffoni
Staff Writer

A state environmental agency urged St. Louis Park officials Tuesday to delay the proposed extension of a city street across the site of an old creosote plant, saying construction there might aggravate a potentially serious health problem.

But the citizens' board of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

(PCA) balked at urging the city to block construction of a housing project on the north half of the plant site. Environmentalists had asked the board to prevent work on the housing project, contending that it, too, might aggravate the health problem.

"We're talking here about a time-bomb element," said Steve Chapman, a director of Clear Air-Clear Water, Unlimited, an environmental group. "It's the duty of St.

Louis Park to halt that development."

However, the PCA board said it might soon take steps to halt the housing project if it determines that work could result in the release of potentially hazardous creosote residues into the air. That matter will be considered by the board at its Dec. 6 meeting.

PCA continued on page 4B

PCA Continued from page 1B

John Herman, a Minneapolis attorney who represents the housing developer, Jon Dickerson, argued yesterday that his client has spent more than \$100,000 in preparing for construction.

Herman pointed out that the movement of ground water in the area is to the south, or away from the housing-project portion of the site. He said there are no known concentrations of the creosote contaminants at the housing site and argued that there is no good reason to hold up construction there.

The PCA board agreed not to urge the city to take such action at this time. During the next two weeks, however, the agency's staff will be attempting to agree with St. Louis Park officials on how best to prevent the spread of the creosote residues through underground aquifers and how such a preventative program might be financed.

St. Louis Park proposes to extend Louisiana Av. across Hwy. 7 to meet another segment of the street near Minnehaha Creek. That would mean road work on part of the 80-acre piece of land formerly

occupied by the Republic Creosote Co. plant.

The plant distilled coal tar to produce creosote, a wood preservative. Creosote residues, including benzpyrene — a substance known to cause cancer — have seeped into the soil at the site, particularly at its south end.

The residues have been found in the drinking water used by St. Louis Park and Edina. That finding prompted Richard Wade, a state Health Department official, to say yesterday that the water contamination is "one of the most serious pollution-health problems facing the state."

Wade, director of the department's environmental-health branch, told the PCA board that corrective action must be taken to remove the source of the contaminants. Other-

wise, he said, it will cost as much as \$100 million annually for certain suburban Hennepin County cities to remove the contaminants from their drinking water.

The St. Louis Park City Council earlier this month voted unanimously to proceed with construction of the \$3-million housing project on the northern end of the site, which is owned by the city. That action came after the PCA and Health Department warned that the project, called Oak Park Village, may have to be blocked so that creosote-tainted soil there can be excavated.

Mpls. Tribune

Nov-23-77

90CQ04-5H0004

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11-23-77

Paul Dispatch

Friday,
Dec., 16, 1977
Single Copy Price—15c

Area well water threatened

By KARL KARLSON
Staff Writer

12-16

The pollution left behind at a creosote plant in St. Louis Park is a threat to the well water in the metropolitan area, according to a state Health Department official.

DR. RICHARD WADE, department environmental health officer, said in an interview that new evidence shows the problem to be bigger than previously expected. Three years ago the problem was called potentially the largest groundwater contamination problem the state has.

"We recently concluded a health risk assessment of the situation and have become much more concerned about the health implications," Wade said. He said the matter is not "an emergency situation" to the water supply now being used. But he noted, St. Louis Park recently shut down three of its wells because contaminants were found in them.

Wade said the "entire metropolitan area water supply from wells is at risk." (Minneapolis and St.

Paul do not get their water from wells but from surface water. However, St. Paul has one standby well in Vadnais Heights for use in case of severe drought.)

THE PROBLEM comes from an 80-acre site off Hwy. 7 at Louisiana Avenue. For more than 50

The entire metropolitan area water supply from wells is at risk.—Dr. Wade

years, the Republic Creosote Co. (now the Reilly Tar and Chemical Co. of Indiana) made creosote at the site. The preservative chemical has saturated the ground in the area and has seeped into the groundwater.

Wade said the pollutant includes benzopyrene "a very effective cancer producing agent in animals

and man. We cannot allow to let water that is consumed be contaminated with it."

A hint of the problem was known in 1971 and sampling and testing from the area has continued since 1973, "and now we've gotten all the data together and we think there is a significant health problem," Wade said.

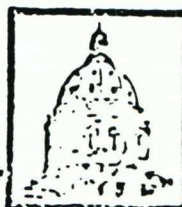
ROBERT MOILANEN, attorney with the state Pollution Control Agency, said the new information will be used if the state continues a lawsuit it has against the Reilly company. The suit was started in 1971 "when we only had powers to make people stop" polluting. Since then federal water laws have given the state power to seek remedial measures.

"Our lawsuit seeks to require Reilly to take responsibility for corrective action," Moilanen said.

The PCA board will get a status report on the problem at its Tuesday meeting.

See Water, Page 2

From the Front Page



The
Dispatch

2C Fri. Dec. 16, 1977

Water: Wells threatened

Continued from Page 1

Estimates of the cost of solving the problem run up to \$100 million a year.

St. Louis Park now owns the site. It bought the land in 1973 from Reilly for an urban redevelopment project. Once a partner in the lawsuit with the state, it has dropped its part through an agreement with Reilly. The agreement was signed so the company would sell the land and the city could get on with the redevelopment.

HOWEVER, the redevelopment plans have been held up as the state found more and more evidence of pollution.

Wayne Popham, attorney representing St. Louis Park in the matter, said one developer is preparing a development on the north end of the site where the pollution is minimal. Although noting the city's hold-harmless agreement with Reilly, Popham said the city "will support efforts to collect from Reilly. We have no differences with efforts to try to get them to make restoration."

Wade said his department and the PCA are in favor of one of three alternatives for correcting the problem.

"WE ARE proposing that 15 barrier wells be drilled around the area and the contaminated water be pumped out," Wade said. The process would cost \$100 million and the pumps would have to operate for about 100 years.

Other suggested corrective measures include digging up the creosote-soaked ground and disposing of it elsewhere. This solution would have a one-time cost of \$30 to \$60 million. The third suggestion is to require treatment of municipal water supplies in the area and this would cost about \$80 to \$100 million a year forever, Wade said.

Wade said one of the difficulties with any solution is that the extent of the pollution may not be known. "We know that the main concentration of underground creosote is moving off the site toward the southeast (toward Edina) but we don't know how fast," he said. The contaminants may be as much as 600 feet deep.

117900

St. Paul Pioneer Press

4 Tues., Dec. 20, '77 The Voice of Minnesota

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Editorial Page-

Our threatened water supply

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency board members will be getting a report today on the state's largest groundwater contamination problem—and the news is grim.

Well water throughout a large portion of the metropolitan area is being threatened by pollution from a defunct creosote plant in St. Louis Park. The Republic Creosote Co. manufactured the preservative there for more than 50 years, allowing chemical residue to soak into the ground. It has reached the St. Louis Park drinking water supply, causing the closing of three wells, and is seeping toward wells in Edina, which are in a deeper aquifer.

The ultimate threat, of course, is to the Jordan sandstone aquifer, which underlies most of the metropolitan area. Many suburban communities draw water from the Jordan basin, although St. Paul and Minneapolis use surface water.

The PCA began a lawsuit against Republic Creosote Co. (now the Reilly Tar and Chemical Co. of

Indiana) in 1971 when the first hint of a problem was discovered. The threat to Twin Cities well water is much more serious than it was believed to be when the lawsuit was begun.

The Jordan aquifer is an elliptical basin that runs generally northeast and southwest from Marine Lake in Washington County to Chanhassen in Carver County, underlying all of Dakota County, most of Ramsey, Hennepin, Washington and Scott counties and a small part of Anoka County.

The immediate threat, of course, is in St. Louis Park and Edina. Beyond that, if the material seeps into the Jordan layer, the pollution would spread toward the center of the basin, which is under the Mississippi River at the Franklin Avenue bridge crossing. It would also tend to follow an ancient river valley that runs under Lake Calhoun, Lake Harriet and Lake of the Isles in Minneapolis. This is a long-term threat, according to Bruce Olsen, geologist at the Minnesota Geological Survey.

Beyond that, the danger is virtually nonexistent, Olsen said. It is not likely that the pollutant would spread as far as White Bear Lake, Burnsville, Cottage Grove or Oakdale, for example, without being diluted so much that it would become harmless.

Nevertheless, the 50-year accumulation of creosote, which includes cancer-producing benzpyrene, cannot be left to merrily percolate through the sand into the water-bearing rock layers. The material must either be dug out or wells surrounding the area must be pumped out and the water treated. Both processes are extremely expensive and the latter could take 100 years.

The PCA suit seeks to require Reilly Tar and Chemical to pay the bill. This lawsuit should be pursued vigorously. Otherwise the tab, which could easily be \$100 million, will be picked up by taxpayers. It's not a problem that can be pushed into the corner and ignored.

The grateful living

Gratitude, said Aristotle, soon grows old. Sometimes it must seem as if it was born old.

Take the case of a lady in Illinois who entered a sweepstakes drawing conducted as an advertising promotion by a manufacturer of bathroom tissue. Her name was drawn for the grand prize: a new Plymouth station wagon, a microwave oven, a camera, a coffee maker and a year's supply of the sponsor's product.

Was she grateful? No, indeed. Instead, she wrote a complaining letter to the Action Line department of the *Chicago Tribune* accusing the tissue company of false advertising because she hadn't been given a Duesenberg automobile. The sweepstakes ads had never mentioned a Duesenberg. 7400454

7300454

Wastes from creosote plant pollute waters

BY DENISE MARTIN

The creosote manufacturing plant in St. Louis Park closed its operations in 1970, but the chemical wastes it left behind are contaminating the metropolitan area's water supply.

Richard Wade, state director of environmental health, has asked the legislature for \$337,000 to determine how severe this contamination is. One of the class of chemicals Wade is concerned about is phenols. Phenols have been shown to cause cancer in nine types of animals, including man.

"The phenol levels in Minnetonka are elevated," Wade said. "The level should not exceed two micro-grams per liter of water."

The phenols have arrived in the suburb's water supply by travelling along the water-bearing soil linear "aquifer." This aquifer carries water, up to a 100 feet underground, in a natural southwestern flow. The source of the contamination, St. Louis Park, is northeast of communities like Minnetonka, Eden Prairie and Hopkins.

"THERE IS NO need for alarm at this time," Wade said. "People should not stop drinking the water."

If future investigation should determine unusually high levels of contaminants, there are two courses of action that can be taken to remove the chemicals from the water supplies.

Wade explained that all cities could be required to install carbon-activated filters, which would run into the millions of dollars. Or the soil at the creosote plant location could be purified to stop any further spread.

This could be done by drilling wells into the affected soil and pumping out

the chemicals, or removing the soil, treating it and replacing it.

6700200-3100064

11-14-78

St. Louis Park closes 4 wells as health risk

By DEBRA L. BUCK
Minneapolis Star Staff Writer

St. Louis Park officials have turned off four of the city's water wells because a Minnesota Health Department study showed higher-than-normal traces of four cancer-causing substances in the water.

The health department study found that water in the four of the city's 13 wells contain levels of carcinogenic chemicals that exceed safety standards established by the World Health Organization (WHO), according to Dr. Richard Wade, director of the department's environmental health division.

The wells contain PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons), materials whose properties pose a health risk, Wade said. But the city's water is safe to drink, said Wade, now that the polluted wells have been shut down.

THE SHUTDOWN of the wells will diminish the water supply by 10 percent, said City Manager John Elwell, but the reduced water supply should be adequate for winter use because water consumption is less in the winter.

Unless there is a fire or other emergency, the supply should last until the spring, Elwell said. In case of a fire, the wells will be turned back on, he said.

"The fact that this occurred during the winter allows us to discontinue use until we assess what the effects and alternatives are," said Elwell.

Elwell said the city closed the wells last week—at the suggestion of the health department—rather than take a risk.

"If there is a threat it is a long-range one," said Elwell. "It would be in the same category as saccharin or charcoaled meat. Everybody is reacting as if there is an immediate threat. It is not as dangerous as cigarettes."

The PAHs in the four wells present a "potential health problem," said Wade. "The four materials we found have been demonstrated to be weak cancer-producing agents," he said.

Two of the chemicals, anthracene and fluoranthene, are known to cause cancer, Wade said. The other chemicals found in the water, pyrene and naphthalene, speed the growth of cancerous tumors when combined with other carcinogens.

PYRENE WAS found in quantities of 1.2 parts per billion parts of water, Wade said. The WHO standard for the chemical is two-tenths of 1 part per billion parts of water.

PAHs are ingredients of creosote, an oily chemical used as a wood preservative. The PAHs in the city's wells can be linked to the Republic Creosote Co., which for more than 50 years manufactured creosote at its plant at Louisiana Av. and Hwy. 7. The plant closed in 1972 and was later torn down.

The creosote leaked from the plant into the surrounding soil and seeped into some of the city's wells. The health department announced last year that the polluted soil and water represented a potentially significant health threat.

The study shows "that we have to remove the source of the contamination," Wade said. "Taking the wells out of operation is just a small step."

The source is the creosote-soaked ground.

The southern half of the old creosote plant site is the most contaminated and the health department has recommended excavation as one of the methods of controlling the spread of the pollution.

But the cost of the measure is likely to run to millions of dollars and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and the city have been trying for a year to determine who will pay for the cleanup.

The state has appropriated \$200,000 for further studies and, in the meantime, construction has begun on a \$3-million federally funded housing development on the northeastern corner of the creosote plant site.

Metropolitan

The Minneapolis Star

Tuesday, November 14, 1978 • 1B

sound clips

11-14-78

CLIENT	PCA	STATION	WCCO TV	DATE	11/14/78
SCRIPT	B 104	TIME	6:00 P.M.	LENGTH	:50

ave Moore Reaction tonight to yesterdays Health Department report about cancer causing chemicals in St Louis Parks water supply. The Pollution Control Agency has unanimously voted to discourage development of the 100 or so acres which the chemicals have contaminated because development may make it more difficult to clean up the area.

Mr. Richard All of the assemble d data to date including our recent findings of cresote contaminat in four of the existing St Louis Park water supply wells point to the fact the contamination is spreading and threatens the aquifers used for drinking water for all the suburban metropolitan communities. It becomes increasingly clear that the removal of the source of the contamination will eventually be required. It is also likely that the Minnesota taxpayers will bear a bulk of that responsibility.

Mc St Louis Park officials are opposed to the resolution they say the development would not obstruct clean up and that development is necessary to improve the citys tax base.

3200119

sound clips

11-14-78

CLIENT	PCA	STATION	WCCO TV	DATE	11/14/78
SCRIPT	B 998	TIME	10:00 P.M.	LENGTH	1:55

ve Moore

The Pollution Control Agency jumped into the contaminated water issue in St Louis Park today. The State Health Department had closed 4 city wells yesterday after cancer causing chemicals were discovered in the water supply. But no where is the concern greater than in the suburban community itself.

m

ndrick

Even though the Health Department said St Louis Park water is now fit to drink some stores in the area reported an increase today in the sale of bottled water. At least one store sold out as many residents apparently decided they would take no chances. The pollution Control Agency wasnt in a gambling mood today either it voted unanimous this afternoon to discourage development of some 100 or so acres of St Louis Park which maybe contaminated. The vote came despite the urging of St Louis Park officials who said development would not get in the way of cleaning up the mess. The source of the cancer causing chemicals is only about an 80 acre area starting here with this cresote pond but the chemicals have already leaked deep into the soil and if they arent removed officials say they could endanger other wells and a major aquafer which supplies water to Minneapolis and suburbs. State officials fear excavation will be necessary and developments might get in the way.

Richard

de

And if excavation is the only solution and the state and city might be in a position of having to buy the buildings back that are being constructed under permission of the board to tear those buildings down for excavation should that be required.

ndrick

It will be 1980 before the completion of studies which will determine the spread of contamination and the method of cleanup, the water supply officials believe will be safe at least until then meantime city officials havent decided yet whether to abide by the PCA and Health Department recommendations. Tom Hendrick WCCO television news St Louis Park.

3200120

sound clips

11-14-78

CLIENT PCA

STATION KSP TV

DATE 11/14/78

SCRIPT D 892

TIME 6:00 P.M.

LENGTH 1:57

icily Hand

Don the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has asked that there be no further development in the area of ST Louis Park near a former cresote plant. PCA action follows a Health Department report that the chemical PHA or PA I should say has been found in part of the citys water supply. Channel 9s John McNicoll has more on that story.

apman

Just once and for all take this major health issue and say unto yourself its got to stop. Just once say this for the St Louis Park thing and then maybe our reactions that are necessary will come about.

McNicoll

Charman was just one of those asking the PCA to oppose any further development on this 80 acre development area north of highway 7 and west of Louisiana Avenue in St Louis Park. The health threat comes from the presence of a chemical substance known as polynucleararomatic hydrocarbon or PAH for short which is found in water from four of thirteen wells in the city. PAH has been shown to cause cancer in humans. It has also been found in charcoaled meats, smoked food and to a lesser degree roasted coffee. The health concerns involved in any further building is that it may be necessary to excavate the soil in the area in order to stop the chemical from spreading any further in the underground water supply. Wayne Popham who represented the city of ST Louis Park said that its possible that the PAH has been so dilluted as not to be a great risk. He also said there was plenty of space for excavation since the city now only plans to develop the north and northeastern portions of the site. But the board asked that the development of the site be temporarily halted because in director Carderbrings words the more we hear the worse it sounds. It should be emphasized that the current drinking water supply in St Louis Park is considered to be safe the only contaminated water came from four wells that have now been shut down. John McNicoll channel 9 news in ST Louis Park.

3200121

sound clips

11-14-78

CLIENT	PCA	STATION	KSTP TV	DATE	11/14/78
SCRIPT	C 738	TIME	6:00 P.M.	LENGTH	1:50

IN MAGERS

ark

An old cresote plant in St Louis Park is rapidly becoming a major public health concern. That plant site threatens to pollute suburban drinking water supplies with cancer causing chemicals. On Friday Health officials closed four city wells, today the PCA told St Louis Park to halt planned developments near that site. Bob Clark reports. St Louis Park has been stuck with this 80 acres of vacant land since Republic Cresote left 6 years ago. City officials had hoped to obtain tax revenues and to improve the blighted area by attracting new developments such as apartment buildings and a bowling alley. But in addition to growing concerns about cancer threats to the ground water from the old plant the PCA says much of the soil at the site is contaminated and may have to be excavated. Today at a PCA meeting St Louis Park officials asked the agency for permission to proceed with limited development around the plant site. City attorney Wayne Popham said projects could be started outside of the known area of soil contamination. But Dr. Richard Wade of the state Health Department argued for stopping all developments immediately.

All the assembled data to date including our recent findings of cresote contamination from of the existing ST Louis Park water supply wells points to the fact that contamination is spreading and threatens the aquifers used for drinking water for all the suburban metropolitan communities. It becomes increasingly clear that the removal of the source of the contamination will eventually be required. It is also likely that the Minnesota tax payers will bear a bulk of that responsibility.

The Pollution Control Agency Board agreed with Dr. Wade. The Board unanimously passed a resolution calling for no more new development at the Republic Cresote site Bob Clark channel 5 eyewitness news.

3200122

sound clips

11-14-78

CLIENT PCA

STATION KMSP TV

DATE 11/14/78

SCRIPT D 895

TIME 10:00 P.M.

LENGTH :25

icely Hand

Last night channel 9 news reported on the continuing problem of possible contaminated water in St Louis Park so today the Pollution Control Agency held public hearings on that problem. Several individuals and consumer agencies asking the PCA to oppose further development around 4 of the 13 water wells in St Louis Park.

apman

Just once and for all take this major health issue and say unto yourself its got ot stop. Just once say this for the St Louis Park thing and then maybe all reactions that are necessary would come about.

nd

City officials in St Louis Park contend there is plenty of space to continue evacuation of any contaminates diluted to a point where the risk would be minimul.

3200123

sound clips

11-14-78

CLIENT PCA

STATION KSTP TV

DATE 11/14/78

SCRIPT C 741

TIME 10:00 P.M.

LENGTH :35

Magers

The old Republica Cresote plant site in St Louis Park will not be open for anymore development until a public health hazard there is cleared up. Health officials say contaminates from the site are polluting ground water with cancer causing chemicals. Four city wells have been closed in St Louis Park and today the State Pollution Control Agency voted to stop all new development at the site. The PCA took that action after this warning came from Dr. Richard Wade of the Minnesota Health Department.

Wade

All the assembled data to date including our recent findings of cresote contaminate in four of the existing St Louis Park water supply wells points to the fact that contamination is present and threatens the aquifers used for drinking water for all the suburban metropolitan communities. It becomes increasingly clear that removal of the source of the contamination will eventually be required.

3200124

NOVEMBER 16, 1978

PRESS CONFERENCE

11-16-78
MAYOR IRV STERN
ST. LOUIS PARK

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS WITH WARNINGS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IS THAT THE PUBLIC IS ACCUSTOMED TO CONSIDERING THESE WARNINGS AS DEALING WITH AN EMINENT AND IMMEDIATE HEALTH CRISIS.

THE CURRENT ISSUE IS NOT IMMEDIATE AND IS ONE WHICH DEALS WITH AN UNKNOWN HAZARD AND ONE WHICH WOULD REQUIRE A LONG PERIOD OF TIME TO STUDY. EVEN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S REPORT COMPARED CARCINOGENS KNOWN TO BE PRESENT IN THE WATER SUPPLY WITH CHARCOAL-BROILED MEAT, SMOKED FISH OR COFFEE.

LAST MONDAY, AN OFFICER OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT APPEARED ON TELEVISION AND SAID WE HAVE CARCINOGENS IN OUR WATER. AS A RESULT OF PRELIMINARY REPORTS FROM THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, FOUR DAYS PRIOR TO THE PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT THE CITY TOOK STEPS TO DISCONTINUE USE OF THE QUESTIONABLE WELLS. THREE OF THE FOUR WELLS HAVE NOT BEEN IN USE FOR MONTHS, AND ONE WELL WAS IMMEDIATELY TAKEN OUT OF SERVICE. THIS ACTION WAS DONE VOLUNTARILY BY THE CITY, AND I CAN ASSURE THAT ALL OF THE CITY'S DRINKING WATER IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

WE WERE THEN TOLD, OUR CITIZENS AND THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, THAT THIS WAS THE NUMBER ONE HEALTH PROBLEM IN MINNESOTA.

IN LIGHT OF ALL THESE FACTS, THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT HAS FAILED TO COME UP WITH A PROPOSAL TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM, AND ALL THEY OFFER ARE MORE STUDIES--ASKING THAT WE WAIT UNTIL AFTER 1981 WHEN THEY MIGHT OFFER A SOLUTION--AND THIS, AFTER TELLING US OF THE POSSIBLE CAUSE OF CANCER.

THIS IS TOTALLY UNREASONABLE--TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE.

50023676

PAGE 2

TODAY, I AM CALLING ON GOVERNOR-ELECT QUIE TO HAVE HIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH PREPARE SPECIFIC PLANS FOR SOLVING THIS ALLEGED NUMBER ONE STATE HEALTH PROBLEM TO PROTECT THE LIVES OF OUR CITIZENS.

I AM ALSO REQUESTING OUR HRA AND CITY COUNCIL TO SUSPEND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT IN THE AREA.

FINALLY, I WISH TO PERSONALLY ASSURE ALL OF THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA THAT THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF ST. LOUIS PARK STAND READY TO COOPERATE IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE TO HELP SOLVE THIS PROBLEM.

50093677

12-6-78

KOPPV (YLS RETURN)

8/12/6/8



CITY CLERK
5005 MTKA BLVD
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St. Lo

Also See

TWO SECTIONS

Wednesda

City water ... well

Bottled water hot com

By KAREN REEVES

Water, water, everywhere and not a drop to drink. Well, not exactly. Since St. Louis Park water has been declared safe to drink after the closure of four wells, there is still a demand for bottled spring water. Apparently that demand has been met by most area grocery stores.

A random check over the weekend found water on the shelves at some stores and a lack of bottles at others.

At Applebaum's, the assistant manager said, "We've had a lot of calls for spring water. We've been out for two days now and on the last two deliveries, they have been out of bottles at the warehouse." He estimated the store has sold about 180 gallon bottles in the last week and they expect to have more on the shelves by now.

As of last Sunday, Country Club at Knollwood had been out of water for three days. "People do ask for the water a lot," said an employee. They too expected to have a supply on hand by today.

At Red Owl, however, the situation was a bit different. There was water on the shelves and an employee said he hadn't noticed anyone

particularly asking for it. But he much the last week.

"We've sold a lot," commented netonka Blvd. "I ordered 40 cases I only have nine cases left. We're in an ample supply." (There are s

There were a few bottles left of Cedar Lake Road. The manager noticed more going out than usual

As of Sunday, Zayre Shoppers C "We had ten cases this morning manager. He also said there would week.

A few of the smaller stores in the Market on Minnetonka Boulevard employee said they sold more the Superette on Lake Road was sold the day with a few bottles on the s

Prices on bottled water ranged gallon.

Bottled spring water wasn't the Park residents last week. Some p and to elected officials.

Third Ward Councilman Keith eosote area lies, said "I receive residents. Those were in reply to t



LS RETURN

E/12/6/8

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Earl

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Wednesday, November 22, 1978

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particularly asking for it. But he admitted he hadn't been working
much the last week.

"We've sold a lot," commented the manager at Penny's on Min-
netonka Blvd. "I ordered 40 cases on Friday and today (last Sunday)
I only have nine cases left. We're still selling a lot, but we've brought
in an ample supply." (There are six gallon bottles in a case.)

There were a few bottles left on the shelf at National Foods on
Cedar Lake Road. The manager in charge last Sunday said they
noticed more going out than usual, but there was some on hand.

As of Sunday, Zayre Shoppers City was out of bottled spring water.
"We had ten cases this morning, but it's all gone now," said the
manager. He also said there would be an ample supply the rest of this
week.

A few of the smaller stores in the city were checked as well. Park
Market on Minnetonka Boulevard carries bottled spring water and an
employee said they sold more than usual last week. Cedar Sol's
Superette on Lake Road was sold out Sunday, although they started
the day with a few bottles on the shelf.

Prices on bottled water ranged from 53 cents a gallon to 65 cents a
gallon.

Bottled spring water wasn't the only thing on the minds of some
Park residents last week. Some people made phone calls to city hall
and to elected officials.

Third Ward Councilman Keith Meland, in whose v d the old
creosote area lies, said "I received only seven or eight calls from
residents. Those were in reply to the Channel 4 newscast which had a

"Is it as serious as they say?"

"I've been drinking the water all my life, should I worry?"

Mayor Stern told people he was unhappy with the way the health
department handled the situation. "We had already closed three
wells in September because we didn't need them. Then four days
before the health department announcement, we closed the fourth
well voluntarily. This all deals with an unknown hazard. The news
conference served no useful purpose except to alarm our citizens.
They should, of course, be kept apprised, but when the health de-
partment goes on television, it seems like a crisis, and people react
accordingly. I don't appreciate having my constituents driven to hys-
teria by the health department."

The phone calls have been reduced considerably in recent days and
the bottled water is back on the grocery store shelves. The citizens
and elected officials of St. Louis Park await the next move by the PCA
and the state health department. "It is up to them to tell us what to
do," said Mayor Stern.





BEVERLY FLANAGAN of the city manager's office, one of the city staff members residents called this week

25 second trip of people our city attorney on the health problem PCA said it was all right information given to u City Manager, John to city hall were refer additional help, they hear from anyone." H were received.

Mayor Irv Stern, he perhaps thousands" c All kinds of questions

City s

Water: How safe?

The water coming out of your tap today is safer than the water that came out two weeks ago. And, the water of two weeks ago was safer than the water you drank last summer. How safe that water from last summer was remains the question.

The health department study released Nov. 13 said four polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) compounds were found in five St. Louis Park water wells. Four of these wells had been closed since fall and, three days before the study was issued, the other well was closed.

The wells in question are No. 10 and No. 15 at 29th and Idaho, No. 7 and No. 9 at Cedar Lake Road and Louisiana and No. 14 at Cedar Lake Road and Zarthan.

The levels of PAH compounds found in well No. 14 were said to be lower than the amount of PAH in a normal diet. The PAH levels in wells No. 7 and 9 were lower than the World Health Organization's standards. Wells No. 10 and 15 exceeded the normal amount. The health department said "long-term use of four of these five wells (Nos. 7, 9, 10 and 15) presented a potential but no immediate health hazard."

Dr. Richard Wade, director of environmental health at the department said Nov. 13, "the water in St. Louis Park is completely safe to drink now that the affected wells have been closed down."

The four chemicals involved are anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene and naphthacene. Anthracene was found in all five wells, fluoranthene and pyrene were found in all wells except Nos. 10 and 15.

The study said anthracene and pyrene are capable of causing tumors in mice. Pyrene and fluoranthene "have been shown to be powerful carcinogens."

Naphthacene, the report said, is not generally considered a cancer causing chemical. However, there have been few tests from which to study the compound.

The panel was established council and HRA said have the scientific knowledge with the PAH problem chairman of the HRA problem transcends the and the community's with it. But the committee some type of solution: We have to assure the doing everything we can.

Mayor Irving Stern: was necessary "because ing for some quick people we can respect the committee "will unless it has strong backing PCA and the health department's

Last week, Stern was health department's case. At a press conference, Stern said, "The department has failed to proposal to solve the all they offer are —asking that we wait when they might o —and this, after telling sible cause of cancer unreasonable—totally ble."

At Monday's meeting

WATER
To Page 7A

Breitbarth says to take a hike

A year ago Judy Breitbarth got off the bus on Excelsior Boulevard near her home. The street lights were burned out and the bus driver said, "Be careful little lady; see you some day."

63rd and Excelsior, "It looks like they used left over cement from the street," Breitbarth said. "They probably didn't want to take it back to the cement factory. The sidewalk is four inches wide and you have to walk all the way down the

And

What began turned in a flash of Togo.

Herman by Sosthene White Bear

Nunyakpa country where cent of the average life

Herman to aid the Hospital, needed by

Last spring and Herman Lome, To

Oak Park

From Page 1A

the site. The townhouses are now partially complete and 12 are already occupied. The development's property manager, Randy Tomlinson, said 14 more units are expected to be filled by Dec. 15.

The moratorium does not effect buildings now under construction.

The only member of the council and HRA voting against the moratorium was councilman Lyle Hanks who said the city should take no action until instructed by the health department. Hanks said this was in response to the health department's statement that the city did not consult with the agency before some previous construction.

After establishing the moratorium, the council and HRA voted to appoint a "blue ribbon panel" of scientific experts to instruct the city what steps should be taken to develop the property.

The HRA and council members said the three member panel should consist of representatives of federal, state and local governments. The group proposed the panel members be nominated by Secretary of Health Education and Welfare Joseph Califano, Governor-elect Al Quie, and local officials.

Recession chance making bankers gloomier here

Slower expansion in local consumer debt and the strength of the agricultural sector should help minimize the regional impact of a national economic slowdown in 1979, according to Dr. Sung Won Son, senior vice-president and chief economist at Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis.

Dr. Son's conclusions are based on a semi-annual survey by Northwestern of more than 650 Upper Midwest correspondent bankers in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin. The survey was conducted in October in conjunction with Harold G. Wahlquist, senior vice-president and head of Northwestern's correspondent banking department.

The survey indicates that overall economic conditions have improved dramatically since last spring, largely on the basis of the improved strength in the agricultural sector. However, despite continuing strength, a growing concern exists

water From Page 1A

The study continued, "The absence of direct evidence of carcinogenic response is not, however, reason to consider exposure to naphthalene unimportant."

St. Louis Park has a multi-well system and water flows from one well to another. Because of this, the chemicals may effect those who are not near wells. However, most of a resident's water comes from nearby wells and therefore, those near the infected wells had more of a chance of ingesting compounds. The multi-well system also means the strength of some of compounds may have been diluted by water from other wells.

Health department officials were unable to determine how long the chemicals have been in the water system. The Republic plant was in operation for years, since the beginning of the century. Four of the wells are between 22, 26 years old and well No. 15 was built in 1969.

Dr. David Gray, chief of the health department's Section of Health Assessment, said the department is currently conducting epidemiological studies to compare St. Louis Park's cancer rate with that of surrounding communities. In these studies, the department will be looking for cluster cancer in areas near the wells. Gray said this is the only way to establish whether PAH's effect on humans.

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September 11, 1979

Tribune

Cancer study to continue in suburb

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By Lewis Cope
and Dean Rebuffoni
Staff Writers

A suspiciously high rate of breast cancer has been found among women in St. Louis Park, and state health officials plan further study to see if it is linked with cancer-suspect chemicals previously found in that city's water supply.

"From the data we have, we can't tell whether this has to do with the water supply or not," said Dr. Andrew Dean of the Minnesota Depart-

ment of Health. "There are a number of possibilities that would explain these results that don't have anything to do with the water supply."

Diet, pregnancy, ethnic background and other things may affect a woman's risk of developing breast cancer, and these factors haven't yet been studied in the St. Louis Park cases, he added.

During the three-year period covered by the preliminary study, 95 St. Louis Park women developed breast cancer. Only 65 cases would have

been expected on the basis of the breast-cancer rate in the entire Twin Cities area. Statistically, the increased risk for St. Louis Park women was 45 percent.

Four of the 14 wells in that Minneapolis suburb's water supply system were closed last fall after health officials found possibly cancer-causing chemicals called polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in the water. The contamination is believed to come from creosote residues that seeped into the ground from a now-closed plant that produced creosote for 65 years.

The health department's preliminary study was based on all types of cancer diagnosed between 1969 and 1979, since detailed computerized data for the period previously had been gathered for another study.

Dean, the health department's epidemiology chief, and two other people involved in the study, Eunice Sigurdson and Karl Dusich, said the next step will be to examine breast cancer cases among St. Louis Park women to check the various factors that might affect the rate there. Some of the questions to be asked:

■ What percentage of the St. Louis Park women who develop breast cancer are Jewish? Some studies have found an increased rate of breast cancer among Jewish women. St. Louis Park has a relatively high Jewish population (about 25 percent of the 49,000 residents), which might explain part — but not all — of the increased breast cancer rate found there.

■ What percentage of these women have other factors that have been associated with higher breast cancer rates? For example, women who haven't had children, or have their first child after age 30, have increased breast-cancer risks. High-fat diets have also been linked to an increased risk. A family history of breast cancer also increases risk.

■ What occupations do these women have that might have exposed them to other cancer-suspect chemicals?

■ How long have these women lived in St. Louis Park? Typically, cancer doesn't occur until two decades or longer after first exposure to a cancer-causing chemical.

■ Did they drink from the St. Louis Park water supply? A few St. Louis Park residents who live on the border with Minneapolis apparently have been hooked up to the Minneapolis water supply.

Dean said that only after all of these factors are considered can anything definite be said about the reason for the increased breast-cancer rate found in the preliminary study.

Some risk-increasing factors may be interrelated. For example, women in higher economic groups have above-average breast cancer rates. This may be due to diet, which, like pregnancy, may affect a woman's hormonal system. The higher rates among Jewish women found in some studies may be due to other factors.

Mice and rats that have been fed chemicals of the same general type as found in the St. Louis Park water supply have developed breast and stomach cancer. Except for the breast cancer, no major increases in any other types of cancer were found in the St. Louis Park men or women.

The cancer-suspect agents found in the city's water supply allegedly came from the old Republic Creosote Co. plant in south-central St. Louis Park. It distilled coal tar to produce creosote, a wood preservative.

When the plant closed in 1972, it left behind a large tract of soil tainted with creosote and coal-tar wastes that gradually seeped into the ground water, according to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA).

The general flow of the region's ground water is to the east and southeast. But recent studies show that the movement of the ground water under St. Louis Park can be influenced by many factors, and that the contaminants could be spreading throughout the city's interconnected water supply.

Women who live near contaminated wells might have received higher doses of the cancer-suspect chemicals, but the health department's preliminary study didn't show a clear-cut pattern to indicate that.

The Minnesota Legislature has earmarked \$400,000 for studies to determine how to eliminate the potential health threat from the creosote residues. The PCA, health department, St. Louis Park and other agencies have formed a committee to coordinate those studies, which began in late 1977.

Some of the state funds are being used to determine where a system of barrier wells might be dug to block the contaminants from spreading through the region's ground water. A decision on whether to construct such wells won't be made until late 1980, when the study is to be completed.

The PCA also has reactivated a lawsuit against Reilly Tar and Chemical Corp. of Indianapolis, which owned the Republic Creosote Co. The PCA contends that Reilly violated state pollution-control laws and is liable for some of the costs to remedy damage caused by the creosote residues to soil and ground water.

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SEP 13 1979

HEALTH EDUCATION
DEPT. OF HEALTH

CLIENT In Dept of Health

STATION

KSTP TV

SCRIPT 2:00

TIME

10:00 P.M.

LENGTH

1:00

Ron Rogers

The City Manager in St Louis Park is angry about a cancer study thats now underway. That study is probing a possible connection between breast cancer in women from St Louis Park and that citys water supply.

Dennis
Graff

Figures show that women in St Louis Park have a higherrate of breast cancer than those in other parts of the Twin Cities and researchers want to know why, last fall four of the citys 14 wells were closed when chemical pollutants were found in the water supply. Chemicals believed to cause cancer. That contamination probably came from an old cresote plant but so far there is nothing to connect the cresote with the cancer. Those here at Methodist Hospital have been involved in a number of studies about cancer and they were surprised to hear about the stories. So surprised in fact that they decided to do a quick study of their own on breast cancer in St Louis Park. All cancer cases here at Methodist are recorded on a tumor registry. It lists age, ethnic background, and a variety of other things that may or may not have anything to do with the chances of a woman developing preast cancer.

Dr. Charles
Murray
132-5000

We very much want to know what does cause cancer every so often what appears to be almost an accidental observation really helps us understand better what causes the tumors.

I called and talked with Dr. Murray (Sept 14). He was very interested & offered help

Graff

But those who work here say the report on the high rate of breast cancer in St Louis Park was premature.

Jean Wallace

I think its scarey and it just arouses people without really sound facts behind it.

Graff

And those at Methodist are not the only ones concerned. The City Manager of ST Louis Park says this latest cancer scare is alarming to the public without justification.

Dennis Graff channel 5 eyewitness news.

& encouragement - He was cordial & not at all critical of the study. Andy

6830885

Sound clips

Client Minnesota Department of Health STATION WCCO TV DATE 9/11//79
SCRIPT 3 666 TIME 6:00 PM LENGTH :33

Miles A report just released by the State Health Department has frightened a lot of women in St. Louis Park today. It says breast cancer rates in that suburb are substantially higher than in other areas of the Twin Cities. A study is underway to find out what may be causing the increase in breast cancer. In the meantime, some officials say the problem may be connected to the city's water supply. Last fall, 4 St. Louis Park water wells were contaminated by chemicals that may cause cancer. Tonight at 10 we will have a detailed report on that story.

6830886

ORIGINAL  clips

Minnesota
Department of Health

STATION

WCCO TV

DATE

9/11/79

WCCO-TV 679

TIME

5:00 PM

LENGTH

:53

Notes

Ext. Landing our 5 P.M. Report, as you mentioned, is a preliminary study from the State Health Department today which shows breast cancer rates in St. Louis Park are substantial higher than other areas of the Twin Cities. Statistically the state says the increased risk of breast cancer for women in St. Louis Park is about 45%. The studies are underway to find out why, but in the meantime some officials are pointing a finger at the old Republic Creosote Plant in south St. Louis Park. There have been some allegations that cancer causing chemicals from the plant leaked into the groundwater some time ago and contaminated the city's water supply. Last fall 4 water tanks were shut down in St. Louis Park because of chemical contamination. All of this is under study and it will be some time before we get any answers, but in the meantime Health Department officials are saying go ahead drink the water and don't be alarmed.

6830887

Sound  clips

AGENT	STATION	DATE
Mn. Dept of Health	KSTP TV	9/11/79
SCRIPT	TIME	LENGTH
C 256	6:00 P.M.	:45

Magars

Women in St Louis Park have a higher rate of breast cancer than women in other parts of the Twin Cities metropolitan area. A study is underway to find out why. Last fall several of the cities wells were closed when cancer causing chemicals were found in the water supply. Those chemicals probably came from an old cresote plant in St Louis Park. Dr. Andrew Dean of the State Health Department says he is not sure at all that there is any connection between the cresote which soaked into the ground water supplies and the rate of cancer.

ean

Well we really dont know at this point there are some animal studies which show that compounds found in cresote can cause breast cancer in animals. This makes it biological somewhat reasonable but I think its also quite possible for some of these other factors that could account for the entire difference.

Magars

We should point out that this is preliminary data from a rather large study and the city manager of St Louis Park says that making this preliminary data known is quote, alarming to the public with out justification, unquote.

6830888

ORIGINAL 8-11-79

CLIENT	STATION	DATE
Minnesota Department of Health	WCCO TV	9/11/79
SCRIPT	TIME	LENGTH
3 689	10 P.M.	1:42

re Moore: Note, "a suspiciously high rate of breast cancer has been found among women in St. Louis Park." That's the lead to the headline story in this morning's Minneapolis Tribune. Pat Miles has more:

les After this report was published in today's morning paper, phones began to ring. Women living in St. Louis Park wanted to know what they should do and how soon to have a breast examination:

Secretary Dr. Dean's office.

les Their concern is valid. Statistics compiled by the State Health Department show breast cancer rates are substantially higher in St. Louis Park than other suburbs. The facts are frightening, but it's even more frightening that no one knows why:

ew It really is a mystery and..and will have to remain that way for at least a number of months. Women who had breast cancer in St. Louis Park could possibly have had a particular occupation or they may have had pregnancies at different ages, there are many other factors that affect breast cancer that we need to look into before we can say that it's connected with any one possible cause.

les One place State Health Department officials intend to look for clues is in the city's water supply system. Last fall chemicals that may cause cancer, turned up in St. Louis Park City Water Wells. Some officials allege the chemicals came from the old Republic Creosote Plant and seeped into the groundwater. Studies are underway to determine the source of that contamination and how to stop it, but it may be years before anyone knows if the incidence of breast cancer is directly related to the water supply. So if you're female and live in St. Louis Park what should you do? Health officials told us they would go ahead and drink the water. Pat Miles, WCCO Television News, Minneapolis.

6830889

Rothenberg wants legislative action on breast cancer probe

State Rep. Elliot Rothenberg (R-St. Louis Park) said in a press release that he is working on the state and local level to expedite research and promote public awareness about the possible increased risk of breast cancer to women in St. Louis Park. Rothenberg is seeking to develop legislative proposals for corrective action.

A recent copyrighted news

story in the Minneapolis Tribune disclosed that a Minnesota Department of Health study found that women in St. Louis Park developed breast cancer in a higher proportion than expected on the breast cancer rate in the entire Twin Cities area.

"The possibility of this increased cancer risk which threatens the mothers and daughters of our community has

many people deeply concerned," Rep. Rothenberg said.

Rep. Rothenberg is an attorney who specializes in environmental-health law. He gained experience as the attorney in the Minnesota Reserved Mining case, representing citizen groups from the start of litigation all the way to the Minnesota Supreme Court.

The first-term legislator said because of the concern that has been expressed to him by various people that the next monthly town meeting, scheduled for Oct. 2, 1979, will be concentrated on this problem. The meeting will be at Rep. Rothenberg's home at 3901 25th St. West, St. Louis Park, starting at 7:00 p.m.

Rep. Rothenberg has already started to gather information for the October meeting. After a news story on the cancer study was released on Sept. 11, Rothen-

berg met with the Minnesota Department of Health officials conducting the study.

"I met with six officials connected with the study including the study chief, Dr. Andrew Dean, on Wednesday (Sept. 12th) and they assured me that all the related studies into the cancer threat were being conducted with expediency," he said.

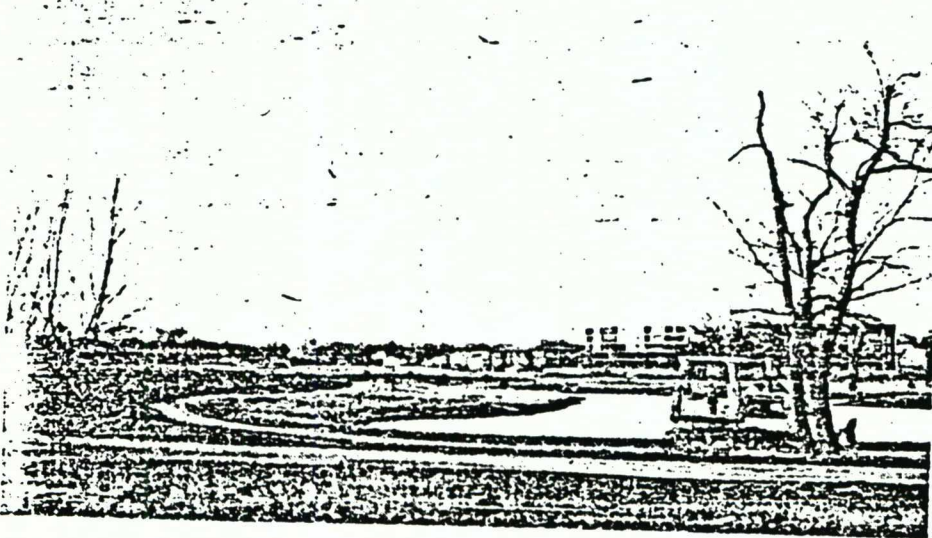
"But while it is very important to do as much research as possible to find the reason why the cancer threat is greater in St. Louis Park than in other areas, I think that the various state agencies involved in the matter should move faster to ease the minds of our women and their families," Rep. Rothenberg commented. "I'm very concerned that this bureaucratic inertia will only cause more problems."

This press release was submitted by Elliot Rothenberg

6720176

Reader

Creosote: Cancer in the Well?



How dangerous is the soil at Republic Creosote and how far will it spread?

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article on the Creosote dump in St. Louis Park is the first in what we intend to be continuing coverage of the water pollution problems in the state. Chemical dumps and their effect on our water sources may prove to be the most insidious threat to the environment in the Eighties. The facts surrounding the issue often become as much a quagmire as the dumps themselves. We shall attempt to bring the problem into focus by examining all of its contributing factors: historic, political, scientific and, of course, environmental.

by William Boudreau

"In short, the reaction of land to occupancy determines the nature and duration of civilization."

—Aldo Leopold

The word means "flesh preserver"; to the residents of suburban St. Louis Park, however, creosote, a tarry, odorous compound linked to cancer for over 100 years, has spelled pain, trouble and fear since it came to their community in 1917. Republic Creosoting's 80-acre plant site between Pennsylvania and Louisiana on Highway 7 was never popular: the pungent, sooty process of distilling the viscous black liquid for painting telephone poles and railroad ties to prevent rot stained the city's air and reputation as well. What the 25,000 residents of "The Park" did not know, however, was that the 909-foot well on the site dumped cancer-causing chemicals directly into the city's water supply for 55 years.

When Republic's parent company, Reilly Tar and Chemical, announced it was closing creosoting operations in St. Louis Park as of June, 1972, because the trend to underground utility lines

made it no longer profitable, the plant's neighbors celebrated—briefly. Soon the extent of Republic's violation of natural laws manifested itself: a planned housing project for the cleared site was held up "indefinitely" because of extensive soil and groundwater contamination; five of the city's 14 municipal drinking wells were closed after proven carcinogens were discovered in the wells at levels known to increase the incidence of cancer; and a state Health Department study revealed the women of St. Louis Park were one-and-a-half times as likely to develop breast cancer as women in surrounding communities.

Unregulated dumping of creosote on the site led to contamination of groundwater supplies to a depth of at least 595 feet (a creosote "plug" at that level prevents further exploration of the Republic well) with compounds believed to increase the chance of cancer in humans exposed to chronic small dosages. A preliminary investigation by the Health Department published in the November, 1980 issue of *Minnesota Medicine*, revealed that during the years 1969 to 1971, twice the number of breast cancers appeared in St. Louis Park as were recorded in Richfield, a nearby city of equal population. The Health Department has refused to rule out the

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St. Louis Park is attributable to creosote contamination of the city's drinking water.

Spokesmen for the Department of Health and St. Louis Park officials are understandably eager to avoid any sense of emergency. David Gray, epidemiologist, dismisses the notion that proximity to the Republic site poses an increased health risk. "Our studies have not shown any clustering of breast cancer near the site. We've identified six or seven suspected carcinogens in St. Louis Park well water but the total number of suspected cancer-producing agents worldwide is near 1,000. Cancer is a prevalent disease, the figures we have seen in St. Louis Park do not seem excessive."

Dr. Andrew Dean, Director of Disease Prevention and Control, Minnesota Department of Health, and one of the authors of the study, also stops short of drawing a direct connection to existing groundwater contamination and high cancer rates in St. Louis Park. "We have no evidence that breast cancer is related to groundwater. There are many other factors—age of first pregnancy, exposure to X-ray radiation, first degree relative with breast cancer—which elevate cancer risk. An explanation of the elevated breast cancer rates in St. Louis Park must await further studies."

Vern Tollesfrud, superintendent of water supply for St. Louis Park, doesn't believe the local population need doubt the purity of the current water supply. "The Health Department is asking for a level of cleanliness not found in distilled water. We don't think there is a well in the state which would pass the standards set for our water."

Unfortunately, no one has a clear idea what measures will guarantee safe drinking water because the severity of groundwater contamination has only recently been recognized. Once contaminants reach subsurface aquifers, water-bearing rock formations several hundred feet underground, there is very little that can be done except to close the wells which are relied upon by St. Louis Park and almost all suburban communities (Minneapolis and St. Paul draw their drinking water from the Mississippi River, a surface aquifer) for household drinking water.

"The whole idea of relating cancer to environmental causes is just getting off the ground," says Mike Convery, Health Department hydrologist. "There are hundreds of different compounds in creosote. We've only developed the capability to identify 25 of them."

That effort will get a boost from a lawsuit: the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) which seeks a decision which would obligate Reilly to pay for clean-up of soils and groundwater, continued monitoring of the site and whatever unspecified actions are necessary to insure the health and safety of St. Louis Park residents. Both the city of St. Louis Park and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) have joined the suit against Reilly.

EPA attorney Robert Leininger admits the federal government is behind the state of Minnesota in responding to the problem of groundwater pollution but he's confident evidence will support the government's contention that soil and groundwater at the site is highly contaminated with known carcinogens.

Those carcinogens come from a group of molecules known as PAHs—polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons—which have been shown to be "initiators" in a "synergistic reaction," i.e., the action of two or more substances to achieve an effect of which each is individually incapable.

Creosote-caused cancers were first discovered in the scrota of 19th century chimney sweeps whose occupation led them into continuous contact with coal tar formed in the burning of wood in fireplaces. Later discoveries isolated particular creosote constituents such as benzo-a-pyrene, as cancer-causing agents. Benzo-a-pyrene was found in contaminated St. Louis Park wells at levels considered dangerous by Health Department investigators.

No one can accurately predict how much exposure to such substances causes cancer, since the development of the disease takes decades and the number of "environmental insults" in any human lifetime defies analysis. But in St. Louis Park at least, the path of poisonous chemicals left an indelible history in the geology of the city's groundwater.

A preliminary report by the U.S. Geological Survey (November, 1979) reveals the original 909-foot well drilled on the site in 1917 led to early contamination by the direct introduction of coal tar into the Prairie du Chien-Jordan aquifer, the "region's major source of ground water." Actually, says Convery, "St. Louis Park was lucky; by drilling several wells at depths deeper than the Prairie du Chien, they avoided contamination of all drinking water sources." The Prairie du Chien, however, is a "fractured limestone" aquifer which facilitated the movement of contaminants from the Republic site.

By 1932, Republic's well had contaminated the aquifer 3,500 feet from the plant. The first St. Louis Park municipal well, drilled a quarter-mile east of Republic that same year, closed within a few months after complaints of a "coal tar taste." In a 1938 survey the Health Department named nine additional wells with a "tar-like taste." Later testing showed contamination moving south and southwest toward Edina. The last well closed by the Health Department in 1979, #4 at Natchez and 41st, was a mile from the original Republic well site.

Alarmed at citizen concern and Health Department studies, St. Louis Park attempted to condemn the plant as early as 1961 but made little progress until the state Attorney General's office intervened and brought suit against the company in 1970, alleging air and water pollution. Test borings on the site demonstrated extensive creosote contamination of soils to a depth of 65 feet.

St. Louis Park planners purchased the site from Reilly for \$1 million in order to use the cleared acreage for 1,000 units of housing as part of the city's first urban renewal program. MPCA officials, however, recommended all creosote-saturated soil be removed from the site before construction. City officials estimated the cost of meeting MPCA guidelines at \$100 million. For the next several years officials of St. Louis Park and the state PSA sparred before finally agreeing to measures in 1977 which opened the site for Oak Park Village and Rustic Oaks, a combined development of 300 units.

Dick Kuppy, director of public works for St. Louis Park, says the city has done everything required by state agencies, including notifying the buyers of Oak Park Village of potential soil

contamination. "At this time, we have development on only three of the eight subdivisions made of the Republic site. Our soil tests tell us the developed areas are safe. To meet Health Department and PCA guidelines, we've moved 60,000 yards of saturated soil to the south and put it under a blanket of uncontaminated soil. That's all we can do until we learn what mitigating actions are agreed upon by the parties to the lawsuit."

Additional construction at the Republic site depends on the findings of the court which may, at the insistence of the MPCA or PEA, require further removal of saturated earth, digging of barrier wells (wells ahead of the groundwater flow which can intercept and pump out contaminated water) and possible filtering of contaminated well-water.

The final cost to St. Louis Park residents may take years to tally. It is unlikely the city will ever recover its investment in the Republic site; Health Department studies are approaching the million-dollar level; potential lawsuits against Reilly by individuals are incalculable. Clean-up of a comparable site in Montague, Michigan, by Hooker Chemical (Love Canal) is set at \$15 million. And the MPCA in September located six other possible sources of creosote pollution stretching from Bemidji to Fridley.

Early water pollution concerns centered on surface waters, the lakes and streams we swam or fished. Now the people of St. Louis Park—and the other half of the country which draws its drinking water from underground aquifers—are discovering that really important waters run deep.



St. Louis Park

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Two Sections

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Water cleaner may not meet state standard

By TERRY RUANE

A consultant's report concluded that two methods of activated carbon treatment will remove almost 98 per cent of the contaminants in the polluted St. Louis Park water supply. The report also stated that construction and maintenance of the necessary treatment facilities would cost several millions of dollars over a 20 year period.

The report, based on the findings of a year long study by Eugene A. Hickok & Associates, was presented to the city council during a study session, April 26.

The Hickok study was begun after the Minnesota Department of Health determined the presence of Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) compounds in the Park water supply. These com-

pounds have been shown to possess cancer causing properties in laboratory tests.

Five city wells were closed as a result of the PAH findings, causing a 15 per cent drop in city water capacity.

The Hickok study tested three methods of treating the contaminants and determined the use of powdered activated carbon (PAC) and granular activated carbon (GAC) was the most efficient. A third method, treatment with hydrogen peroxide and exposure to ultraviolet radiation, proved far less effective.

But the high efficiency of the carbon treatments may prove unsatisfactory because no state criteria exists for a "safe" level of PAH compounds in drinking water.

According to the Hickok report, the Environmental Protection

Agency (EPA) reported for maximum protection, no PAH compounds should exist in drinking water. But the EPA report continued to say, because the zero level of PAH may be unattainable at this time, a mark of 2.8 parts PAH per trillion parts of water would be considered acceptable. This figure would correspond to one cancer death per one million persons exposed.

The 98 per cent removal rate achieved during the Hickok testing would result in 78 parts PAH per trillion, a ratio 28 times greater than EPA recommendations. This would correspond to one cancer death per 36,000 persons exposed.

"We have spoken with the State Health Department about the safe levels," said City Manager Jim Brimeyer. "They were going to set levels for our city, but we wanted this figure to be state wide. So right now, we're in a holding pattern."

In the report the consultant feels the 2.8 parts per trillion is an unattainable figure and claims that analytical procedures are currently unable to detect PAH concentrations at that level with reliability or repeatability.

Water
to page A13

Water from page A1

The Hickok report also detailed the financial outlay needed in implementing four solutions to the water pollution.

—To implement the powdered activated carbon system, St. Louis Park would have to expend \$469,000 in capital costs. The majority of this money would be spent on a pressure filtration unit for one well.

Annual costs would run \$116,873 and include interest, maintenance and operation costs. The report states that the 20 year cost of running the PAC system would total \$5,361,920.

—The granular activated carbon system would cost \$3,250,450 in capital costs to implement. The bulk of this total would be expended in a regeneration facility that would cost \$1,121,000.

—The annual cost of running the GAC system would amount to \$469,380 with the 20 year cost reaching \$12,306,900. —Deepening the present wells would cost \$386,855 with annual costs of \$64,280 and a 20 year cost of \$1,285,600.

This alternative is the least expensive, but according to the report, is very dangerous.

The wells would be redrilled, reaching from the Jordan Aquifer to the Hunckley Aquifer. The report points out the risk of contaminating the lower aquifer with the upper level contaminants because of a bad seal between the two.

—The final alternative is to connect with the Minneapolis water system. This alternative would cost \$100,000 in capital costs, \$255,420 in annual costs and \$11,130,878 over 20

years.

Brimeyer said this could prove detrimental to the city. "If something should happen to the Minneapolis water supply, St. Louis Park would most likely be the first to lose water."

The manager said, while the price tags for the various alternatives appear high, when followed through the 20 years, they aren't really that bad. "I'm also optimistic about receiving a share of the federal 'superfund' money to help in the clean up," he said.

Superfund is a federal fund set up to aid communities in the clean up of hazardous waste. St. Louis Park has already received a \$400,000 grant from an interim fund primarily in clean up planning.

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5-681

Air We Breathe Focus of Hearings Throughout State

By TED SMEBAKKEN
Minneapolis Star Staff Writer

A quiet drama that touches the life of virtually every Minnesotan is being played out in a series of public hearings across the state this week and next.

The object of attention is the air we breathe.

Behind Today's News

The purpose of the hearings is to get a clearer reading on the feasibility of 24 proposed state regulations designed to clean up that air.

Despite howls from some quarters, the likelihood is that regulations — or some version of them — will go into effect next year, possibly as soon as February.

The clean-air proposals have some broad implications.

They would, for instance, ban outside burning of rubbish and leaves in most Minnesota communities.

Costly alterations would have to be made and pollution-control devices installed on hundreds of factories, office buildings, hospitals and private and public power plants to reduce dust and ash emissions.

Power companies would have to find a way to cut down on the sulfur dioxide gas and other noxious gases released from smokestacks through the burning of fuels such as high-sulfur bituminous coal, the only kind readily available in the Upper Midwest.

The open burning now allowed at more than 1,400 municipal and private dumps in Minnesota would be banned. A number of municipal incinerators, including the two that dispose of garbage in Minneapolis, may have to be abandoned.

One Citizen

Despite their impact, the proposed regulations have attracted little notice thus far from the public at large.

In Rochester on Monday, at the first of five hearings called by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) to consider the regulations, the only readily identifiable "concerned citizen" present was a Rochester man worried about corrosion of buildings from airborne carbon compounds.

On the other hand, the hearing room in Mayo Civic Auditorium was filled with representatives of such concerns as the National Coal Association, Northwest Petroleum Association, Minnesota Association of Commerce and Industry, Great Lakes Coal and Dock Co. and private power companies.

Much the same situation prevailed at hearings in St. Cloud and Moorhead.

The man on the firing line for the PCA is Edward Wiik, 54, former Minneapolis air-pollution engineer who was drafted by the state last May to organize a division of air quality within the agency.

One of Wiik's colleagues suggested Wednesday that he appear at the hearings with a bullseye pinned to his shirt "to make it easier for the snipers."

The regulations drawn up by Wiik are patterned after recommendations of the Metro Clean Air Committee, a Minneapolis-based group formed in late 1967 as the result of several members' involvement in promotion of the annual national Cleaner Air Week.

The committee's recommendations, in turn, are taken largely from a model air-pollution code developed for the St. Louis metropolitan area.

For source data on the scope of the pollution problem, Wiik has borrowed copiously from Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, which have professional air pollution engineers.

He has also drawn upon

the services of the University of Minnesota School of Environmental Health. Under the direction of Dr. Harold J. Paulus, a recognized authority in the air-pollution field, university graduate students have established a network of air-pollution sampling stations throughout the state.

Wiik, in an interview, said the cost of air-pollution control and prevention measures that must be put into effect if the regulations are adopted is impossible to estimate.

"You're up in the millions, no question about that," he said. "On the other hand, how much is it costing us not to control pollution — in damage to health, to vegetation, in laundry and dry-cleaning bills, house maintenance and property damage?"

The experience of Northern States Power (NSP) affords one example of the expense involved.

In 1967 the company converted the oldest section of its Riverside plant in Northeast Minneapolis from a coal-burning to a natural gas-fueled unit — a change dictated in large part by NSP's awareness of the increasingly serious air-pollution problem in the Twin Cities area and the likelihood of governmental action to control sources of pollutants.

That alteration alone cost the company more than \$600,000. This past summer NSP undertook a similar remodeling of its old Southeast power plant below the 3rd Av. bridge.

Wiik said the problem is steadily worsening, despite public and private efforts to curb the rise in airborne pollutants.

"We're noticing more and more of this early-morning condition where you get a brownish haze hanging over Minneapolis and St. Paul," he said.

'Pretty Wild'

Measurements of pollution in downtown sections of the cities have "produced some

pretty wild readings," he said.

While problems are more serious and complex in the metropolitan area, they are by no means absent in out-state Minnesota.

Wiik said International Falls has some of the dirtiest air in the nation, ranking in the top 2 per cent in suspended particulates.

He identified the big Boise Cascade Corp. paper manufacturing complex as that city's major polluter.

The PCA faces a deadline in its efforts to establish statewide air-pollution regulations.

The 1967 Minnesota Legislature, in creating the PCA, specifically directed it to report back on progress in the air-pollution field by Feb. 15, 1969.

If the state fails to act, the federal government has authority to impose standards under the U.S. Air Quality Act of 1967.

PCA board members, worried about the agency's apparent lack of progress, publicly warned PCA executive director John Badalich last month to speed up the pace.

The scheduling of the hearings and the prospect that the regulations may be ready for a vote at the February

PCA meeting has allayed some of those fears.

The final hearing will be at 9:30 a.m. Monday in the Science Museum auditorium in St. Paul.

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EX. 165

9-27-77

PCA: Water contamination not as high as thought

By Dean Rebuffoni
Staff Writer

St. Louis Park's water supply is not contaminated as extensively as had been thought, the executive director of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) said Monday.

The director, Sandra Gardebring, said a recent investigation confirmed the agency's belief that some of the ground water of the suburb west of Minneapolis has been tainted with potentially harmful creosote and phenol residues. These residues have seeped into the ground water beneath the site of the old Republic Creosote Co. plant in south-central St. Louis Park.

However, Ms. Gardebring added, the investigation showed that there is no need to excavate extensive amounts of soil at or near the site to remove the contaminants. Rather, it showed that the contaminants are contained within a rather small area and that remedial measures can be undertaken to prevent them from seeping into adjacent ground water supplies.

The investigation was undertaken for the PCA by Barr Engineering Co., a Twin Cities consulting firm.

It does not attempt to define the potential public-health risks created by the contaminants. The Minnesota Health Department is evaluating the potential health effects and will soon report on that matter.

However, in a recent report to the PCA, Barr Engineering recommended that steps be taken to confine the contaminants. It said the "highest priority" should be given

to locating and abandoning immediately any wells in the area bounded by Texas Av. on the west, Minnetonka Blvd. on the north, Hwy. 100 on the east and Minnehaha Creek and Excelsior Blvd. on the south.

Barr Engineering's report said wells in that area "present potential pathways for the movement" of the contaminants to ground water aquifers lying to the south and southeast of the old Republic Creosote plant site.

PCA staff members have estimated that it would cost \$115,000 to \$222,000 to abandon wells in that area and take other steps to prevent the spread of the contaminants. Included in that estimate would be money for additional studies to determine if the contaminants could seep into aquifers to the south and southeast of the plant site.

Republic Creosote had for 55 years distilled coal tar to produce creosote, the wood preservative used in treating telephone poles and railroad ties. Some of the coal tar seeped into soil at the site, and the contaminants have since found their way into ground water supplies there.

"It's the responsibility of (St. Louis Park) officials to resolve the ground water problem and provide the money for doing so," Ms. Gardebring said yesterday. She added, however, that if city officials seek state funds for correcting the problem, the PCA would support such a request.

The PCA got into a heated dispute with St. Louis Park officials earlier this year regarding the contaminated-ground-water issue. At that time, the then-chairwoman of the

agency's citizens' board, Marion Watson, warned in a radio broadcast of a "near ground water disaster ... in St. Louis Park."

St. Louis Park officials took exception to Mrs. Watson's remarks, in part because the city bought the 20-acre Republic Creosote plant site in 1972 to develop a housing project on its northern half.

Mrs. Watson later said the housing site, called Oak Park Village, was not affected directly by the ground water contaminants. She also said the city officials had acted responsibly in monitoring the potential pollution problem.

RTC 184

T. LOUIS PARK

Also Serving Golden Valley

FRIDAY
EDITION

Friday, November 18, 1977

25 CENTS

More information about clean-up costs needed

By DIANE DUBE

The next step in the process to clean up the creosote site in St. Louis Park is to define the costs of the minimal three-part remedy outlined by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the city and PCA agreed at a meeting Wednesday afternoon.

The city and PCA also agreed that attorneys for both sides would work together on a document outlining the liability of the city for cleaning up the contamination in the soil left by the Reilly Tar and Chemical Company. The third point agreed upon is that a timetable will be worked out so that the state legislature can look into funding for the clean-up measures.

Attending Wednesday's meeting

were members of the city staff. Mayor Irving M. Stern, PCA staff members, Sandra Gardebring (executive director of the PCA), state legislators and the developer of the site.

Gardebring outlined a three-part plan which she considered to be the minimum amount of work to be done: construction of barrier wells to control the pollution of underground water systems; construction of a treatment facility to treat the water pumped from those wells; and the monitoring of the effectiveness of the wells. Those remedies are spelled out in a report by the PCA.

However, those are not the only remedies that have been talked about. The Minnesota Department of Health has also issued a report which suggests that the contamination may be greater than was first indicated and that excavation of the entire site may be necessary if other remedies do not stop the spread of the contamination into the underground water supplies.

Stern agreed with the PCA's remedies but made it very clear that the city wasn't going to take the responsibility for the cost of implementing them.

"The city has no intention of spending further monies, aside from closing the city wells (in the area)," Stern said. Initially he said he wanted the city and PCA to go "hand in hand" to the governor's office seek-

ing financial relief and pointed out that the state set a precedent in the matter when it funded past studies of the creosote property.

Gardebring said the PCA was willing to support the city's quest for funds but made it clear that St. Louis Park would be considered the responsible party for correcting the pollution problem.

"We need a responsible party and I think St. Louis Park has to be addressed by us as the responsible party," she said. Later she added, "The PCA doesn't care where the money comes from, just get (the barrier well work) started."

Stern offered a compromise when

PCA
To Page 2

Exhibit "Q"

Page 1

EXHIBIT I

RTC 187

PCA

From Page 1

he suggested the city would put in the barrier wells if the state would be responsible for other remedies. Cost for the wells is estimated at \$200,000, not including the cost to construct and operate the treatment plant. City staff pointed out that it wasn't clear what kind of treatment plant would be needed and noted that even the experts didn't agree on what needs to be done.

"We think we know what to do," Gardebring responded.

PCA chairman Joseph Grinnell said there was no way the PCA would absolve St. Louis Park from financial obligation in return for funding of the barrier wells. He suggested the PCA would accept a statement that the financing of the barrier wells was not to be construed as obligating the city to finance future remedies.

The city staff reiterated its position that the state is the responsible party noting that the city purchased the land from Reilly with the advice of the PCA and health board.

City manager John Elwell said the research indicates the PCA and city were in full agreement at the time of the purchase and the health department was not interested. "Nobody did anything without consulting the other," he added.

State Senator Robert Lewis said, "St. Louis Park must have had assurance or it wouldn't have granted the 'hold harmless' clause to Reilly," a clause which relieved Reilly of financial obligations for cleaning up the property.

At the time of the purchase, both the city and the state had suits against Reilly for pollution. The city's suit was dropped with the "hold harmless" clause, but the state's suit is still alive. After the meeting Wednesday, Gardebring explained to the Sun that she wasn't sure where the suit is at this time. She did say, however, that Reilly may respond to the suit by pointing to the "hold harmless" clause and the PCA would be in the position of suing the City of St. Louis Park.

As Wednesday's meeting drew to a close, it became clear that more in-

formation about the cost of the proposed solutions needed to be explored. Gardebring said she wanted the city to get going on the initial part of the work. Grinnell affirmed her position adding, "From the PCA's standpoint it's important to get started with the barrier wells."

The city is anxious to get the problem resolved because it has plans for developing the site into a residential community. In fact, the city council and HRA (housing and redevelopment authority) have given the go-ahead to a developer for construction of residential units on the northern half of the site. Also, as Senator Robert Lewis pointed out, the city is retiring bonds on the property and has a direct financial interest in getting the proposed Oak Park Village project off the drawing boards and on to the old creosote site.

Last December the PCA gave the city the OK for work to proceed on the northern half of the site because it felt the pollution in that area had been removed.

At one point in Wednesday's meeting, Steven Chapman, representing an environmental group, said the city seems to be saying two things—help us and let us have free rein to develop the northern half. He added that if there is still a potential health problem on the northern half, it is wrong for the city to proceed with construction.

The city responded that the health department report was inaccurate in parts and that the city had answered the three points raised by the department.

At the conclusion Mayor Stern noted that in addition to trying to secure state funding for the remedies he has been in touch with Senator Wendell Anderson's office about possible federal funding.

Exhibit "Q"
page 2

ROUTE SLIP

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RC Ex
252

Creosote Land Buy Hits Snag

By JIM MEUSEY

Efforts by the city of St. Louis Park to purchase the Republic Creosote property have run into unexpected complications which could delay completion of the transaction for sometime.

Page

A recent Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) engineering report has raised

questions over the feasibility of developing the area for housing and commercial use.

ROGER OLSEN, HUD deputy director of operations, said Tuesday HUD was waiting for more information from the city on the extent and in the area has been impregnated with waste substances. A 1970

law suit filed by the city against the Republic Creosote company for alleged violations of pollution laws, charged spillage from petroleum products on company property was saturating the soil with phenolic substances.

(The Republic Creosote company is currently phasing out its operation. The plant operated in its present location near Highway 7 between Louisiana Ave. and Oak Hill Park for over 50 years. The company's main work was to impregnate wood products with creosote which is obtained by the distillation of wood tar or coal tar.)

City officials have never indicated they expected serious problems with HUD over their request for a grant to purchase the 60-acre site which will cost approximately \$2 million. Under terms of the application, HUD would provide 75 per cent of the net project cost of developing the area with the city furnishing the remaining 25 per cent. The city's effort could be either in cash or in facilities such as roads and sewers. Several different plans for housing and commercial development have been drawn up for the area by the city planning department.

From Page 1

Joel Glotter, chairman of the St. Louis Park Housing and Redevelopment Authority, Tuesday expressed disappointment over the delay. He said he would "like to get on with completion" of the agreement. "With all the clamor for low-cost housing in the suburbs you would think they would be anxious to help us," he said.

GLOTTER SAID HUD requests for more information about the area are nothing more than "requests for information we have already furnished them. We are just getting one reason after another for the delay and the reasons stem from confusion on their part," he said.

Glotter said he was not concerned over the effect creosote left in the area would have on the development. He said engineers have assured him the problem could be corrected either with a good drainage system or by filling the affected area with new soil. "It's really no worse than any other building site with less desirable soil," he said.

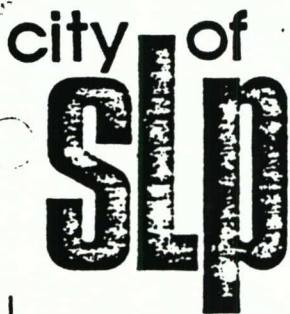
Lyle Peterson, a professor in the University of Minnesota Department of Engineering, said Tuesday he doubted if development in the area could be considered infeasible. "It may require some treatment or removal of certain amounts of soil," he said, "but if it's just a matter of spillage I don't think it would be a serious matter. You can just remove the top foot of soil."

CITY PLANNER Bill Thibault said Monday that it would be "at least a couple of weeks at best" before a decision can be expected. "We really don't expect approval of our application in the near future," he said. "HUD appears to be having problems within their own staff over the feasibility of the project."

City officials have also been irritated by HUD's reluctance to approve sites for elderly housing in the city. The city has already received approval of a \$450,000 grant request as part of a program to lease housing for the elderly and low-income families.

November 1970

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October 25, 1974

Since the matter has been discussed by your media, the enclosed news release reflects the official position of the City of St. Louis Park.

Further reports shall be forthcoming. If you have any questions, please contact the City Manager's Office.

Enclosure

1000677

RTL DEFO. EXH. 314
11/9/83
KENNEDY COURT REPORTER

NEWS RELEASE
10:45 A.M.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS PARK

THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS PARK IS EXTREMELY CONCERNED OVER WHAT IT CONSIDERS TO BE IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENTS BY STAFF OF THE MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY. THE CITY IS DISAPPOINTED THAT THE MPCA HAS CHOSEN TO IGNORE THE STUDIES CONDUCTED FOR THE CITY BY VARIOUS HYDROGEOLOGIC EXPERTS AND HAS RELIED ON SKETCHY, INCONSISTENT, AND UNVALIDATED DATA TO DRAW FAR-REACHING CONCLUSIONS AND UNDULY ALARMING AN ENTIRE COMMUNITY, AND THE ENTIRE METROPOLITAN AREA.

BOTH THE MPCA AND THE STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT HAVE KNOWN ABOUT THE CREOSOTE-CONTAINING SOIL SINCE THE EARLY 1960'S. IF THIS SITUATION THAT THE MPCA HAS KNOWN ABOUT FOR YEARS, REPRESENTS IN THEIR WORDS "ONE OF THE LARGEST GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION PROBLEMS THIS STATE HAS EVER HAD", WHY HAS THE MPCA FAILED TO TAKE ACTION BEFORE NOW? IT WAS THE CITY'S INITIATIVE THAT CAUSED THE CREOSOTE PLANT TO BE CLOSED, NOT THE MPCA.

1000078

A HYDROGEOLOGIC STUDY DONE FOR THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS PARK BY GERALD SUNDE, CONSULTING ENGINEER.....DONE AT THE REQUEST OF THE MPCA, HAS SERIOUSLY QUESTIONED THE VALIDITY OF THE DATA PRODUCED BY THE STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT WHICH SHOW TRACE AMOUNTS OF PHENOLS IN THE WATER SUPPLY. QUOTING FROM ONE OF THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THIS EXPERT STUDY, "THE EXTREMELY LOW LEVELS OF PHENOLS REPORTED AT SOME OF THE ST. LOUIS PARK WELLS DISTANT FROM THE SITE (REPUBLIC CREOSOTE) MUST BE THE RESULT OF EITHER INPUT OF CONTAMINATES FROM OTHER SOURCES OR THE ACCURACY OF THE TEST PROCEDURES". THE REPORT CONTINUES, "MEASURED LEVELS OF PHENOLS ARE VERY SMALL AND HAVE BEEN RECORDED IN AREAS WHERE IT IS NOT POSSIBLE THAT CONTAMINATION IS THE RESULT OF INPUTS AT THE CREOSOTE PLANT. THIS LEADS TO QUESTIONING THE RESULTS OF TESTS OF OTHER WELLS NEARER TO THE SITE".

A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE QUOTING OFFICIALS OF THE MPCA AND STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT STATE THAT THEY ARE CONVINCED THAT PHENOLS HAVE BEEN NATURALLY TRANSPORTED TO WATERBEARING AQUIFERS. HOWEVER, ANOTHER OFFICIAL OF THE STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, R.E. FRAZIER, CHIEF OF THE SECTION OF ANALYTICAL SERVICES, STATED IN A MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE MPCA, "... , IT IS INCONCEIVABLE THAT PHENOLS DISCHARGED TO THE SURFACE OF THE GROUNDS IN ST. LOUIS PARK AREA COULD REACH THE HINCKLEY SANDSTONE." THIS STATEMENT IS FURTHER BORNE OUT BY THE CONSULTANT'S STUDY WHICH STATES THAT VERTICAL SEEPAGE TO THE PRAIRIE DU CHIEN-J ORDON AQUIFERS TAKES PLACE AT THE RATE OF APPROXIMATELY 3½ INCHES PER YEAR. IN THE AMOUNT OF TIME THAT THE CREOSOTE PLANT WAS IN EXISTENCE, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE THAT CONTAMINANTS COULD HAVE REACHED THAT AQUIFER BY NATURAL MEANS.

1000079

THE CITY HAS APPLIED TO THE MPCA FOR A PERMIT TO BUILD A STORM SEWER TO ADEQUATELY DRAIN THE SURFACE WATERS ON THE REPUBLIC CREOSOTE SITE. ACCORDING TO MR. SUNDE'S STUDY, THE PROPERTY AT PRESENT IS POORLY GRADED AND INFILTRATION INTO THE SOIL IS OPTIMIZED BY THESE EXISTING CONDITIONS. HE FURTHER STATED THAT THE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE WOULD REDUCE THE OVER-ALL INFILTRATION AT THE GROUND SURFACE AND GREATLY RESTRICT THE ENTRY OF SURFACE WATERS TO THE GROUND WATER SYSTEM. HE BELIEVES THAT THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE WOULD BE A BENEFIT TO THE WATER QUALITY IN THE UNDERLYING AREAS AND THAT POSSIBLE LEACHING OF CONTAMINANTS WOULD BE NEARLY ELIMINATED.

THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS PARK FEELS THAT IT HAS ACTED IN GOOD FAITH AND DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO EVALUATE ANY POTENTIAL PROBLEMS THAT MAY EXIST ON THE SITE. FROM THE TIME THE ON-LAND DISPOSAL WAS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE MPCA BY THE CITY AND ENFORCEMENT ACTION REQUESTED, THE COOPERATION FROM THE MPCA HAS BEEN ALL BUT NON-EXISTENT. THE CITY HAS SPENT THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS AT THE REQUEST OF THE MPCA IN ORDER TO ANSWER MANY QUESTIONS AND TO FORMULATE POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO PRECLUDE PROBLEMS IN FUTURE YEARS. THE MPCA, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAS CHOSEN TO DISREGARD THE ADVICE OF THE EXPERTS IT REQUESTED THE CITY TO HIRE AND, RATHER, TO RELY ON A LIMITED KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE OF ITS STAFF.

AS IN THE PAST, THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS PARK IS MORE THAN WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH BOTH THE MPCA AND THE STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT A POTENTIAL PROBLEM WILL NEVER BE REALIZED AND IS

1000C80

DESIROUS OF MOVING AHEAD AND IMPLEMENTING ALL SAFEGUARDS RECOMMENDED
BY THE EXPERTS IT WAS DIRECTED TO HIRE. THE CITY IS REQUESTING THE
COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE OF BOTH THE MPCA AND STATE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT IN HELPING THE CITY MONITOR THIS SITUATION AND IMPLEMENTING
THE MANY EXPERT SUGGESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN PUT FORWARD IN ORDER TO
CONTAIN AND PREVENT ANY POTENTIAL EFFECTS FROM THIS LONG-STANDING
SITUATION.

1000081

MINNESOTA STATUTES CHAPTERS 115 AND 116 WHICH ESTABLISH THE
MPCA AND OUTLINE ITS RESPONSIBILITIES CLEARLY STATE THAT
IT IS THE MPCA'S RESPONSIBILITY TO WORK WITH LOCAL UNITS OF
GOVERNMENT IN EVALUATING POTENTIAL POLLUTION PROBLEMS AND IN
DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS. ST. LOUIS PARK HAS PROPOSED, BASED ON
EXPERT CONSULTANTS' RECOMMENDATIONS, MEASURES TO PRECLUDE
ANY POTENTIAL POLLUTION PROBLEMS FROM THE CREOSOTE CONTAINING
SOIL.

RATHER THAN AGREEING WITH THESE EXPERT RECOMMENDATIONS OR
PROPOSING ALTERNATIVES OF THEIR OWN, AS IS THEIR RESPONSIBILITY,
THE MPCA HAS MERELY REJECTED THE CITY'S PROPOSALS. THIS LACK OF
COOPERATION AND INITIATIVE ON THE PART OF THE MPCA IS NOT CONSISTENT
WITH ITS LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE CITIZENS OF MINNESOTA.

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Milk to Meet

The Plain-ducers Assn. will call stockholders a.m. Saturday in nasium here.

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Pollution Agency Shifts Emphasis to Enforcement

MINNEAPOLIS — Pollution abatement enforcement will now be the primary aim of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, John Badalich, executive director, said Wednesday.

The PCA, he said, now has the necessary standards to control water, air and solid waste pollution. From now on, he said, "strict enforcement and strict compliance are in order."

In line with greater emphasis on enforcement, Badalich told a Citizens League meeting, the agency will ask the

1971 Minnesota Legislature for a budget of \$5 million, compared to the \$1.6 million for the 1969-70 biennium.

Badalich said the PCA would also press for a state grant in aid for municipalities so that more cost sharing federal funds would be available for municipalities needing sewage treatment plants.

If the state granted 25 per cent of the cost, he said, another 55 per cent could come from federal sources, leaving only 20 per cent of the cost to be raised

by the local governmental unit.

Badalich said the PCA also will ask for license fees for nuclear and fossil fuel generating plants, to pay a portion of the costs of monitoring such installations. It will cost up to \$50,000 just to monitor the NSP Monticello plant, he said.

Badalich would also like to see a legal change so that polluters could be sued in a civil action rather than under the present criminal code. This would put the burden of proof on the polluter, he said. He said he

would also like to see an increase in the penalty, from \$300 and 90 days to \$10,000 fine or \$1,000 a day for violations.

Nixon Nominees To Metal Board To Be Withdrawn

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon announced Wednesday he will withdraw the nominations of five men he picked in

September to be members of the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Safety Board of Review.

A new director of the Bureau of Mines was appointed in the interim and Nixon will review the situation and make additional nominations later, Presidential press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said.

The names withdrawn were Robert N. Stewart of Columbus, Ind.; Hugh C. Matlock, Denver, Colo.; Donald E. Pierce, Kellogg, Idaho; Kenneth C. Kellar of Lead, S.D.; and Howard L. Hartman of Sacramento, Calif.



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BTC

Badalich	DEPO. EXH. 324
11-21-83	
KIMBERLY J. SPOOKESBERRY	
COUNT REPORTER	

In Separate Road Accidents

United Press International

Chester A. Carlson, 58, rural Atwater, Minn., was killed Monday when two trucks collided on a Kandiyohi County road near Atwater.

His death raised the state traffic toll to 153 compared with 121 on this date last year.

Anton Veldhuizen, 62, Willmar, Minn., driver of the second truck, escaped serious injury, authorities said.

William Hurd, 51, Inger, Minn., was killed Sunday in an one-car accident northwest of Grand Rapids, Minn., it was reported yesterday. Hurd was a passenger in a car driven by Daniel Aldrich, also of Inger.

Two Killed in Crash of Navy Trainer

PLASTER CITY, Calif.—(AP)

Two Navy fliers were killed Monday when their T28 propeller-driven trainer crashed and burned on the desert 3 miles northeast of Plaster City, the Navy said.

Killed were the pilot, Lt. Loren W. Sorrick, 27, of Coalinda, Calif., and the copilot, Lt. George D. Theroux, 29, of Centerdale, R.I.

WES, DUTY
KTCA CHANNEL 2
Tuesday 8 P.M.

Views and interviews of Unitarian-Universalists who influence a variety of today's thought and action—their 463 year background.

Guest:
Dr. Dana McLean Greeley
President of Unitarian-Universalist Association, Boston

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Action on Merit Plan

The Minneapolis-St. Paul Sanitary District postponed action Monday, for the second time, on a step toward establishing a merit system for hiring and promoting employees.

Two weeks ago, the district board of trustees had put off action because Minneapolis 8th Ward Alderman Gerard D. Hegstrom was absent. Hegstrom has been the chief proponent of a merit system to replace the present practice of having board members recommend persons for jobs, and he headed a committee that had studied the matter.

Hegstrom's committee came up with a plan to hire a personnel director to work with the board in establishing a merit system tailored for the district.

When the proposal came up yesterday, however, Minneapolis 6th Ward Alderman Jens Christenson and Nathan Harris, another Minneapolis

board member, urged that it be deferred until all members were present.

They pointed out that Arnold Imsdahl, St. Paul, who had a special interest in the matter, was absent. He had been present earlier in the meeting.

Hegstrom contended that delays because some member has left the meeting could go on indefinitely.

He was the only board member to vote against delaying the matter.

In other action yesterday, the board received a financial report for district operations last year. It showed that total costs for operation and maintenance last year were \$2,234,520, or \$187,991 more than in 1966. Payroll increases and the start of secondary sewage treatment last year accounted for most of the increase, according to Kerwin Mick, chief engineer and superintendent of the district.

Second Psychologist Says Hoskins Insane

A second expert witness in the David Hoskins murder trial concluded Monday that the defendant was legally insane when he allegedly killed his wife and four children Aug. 18.

Paul Meehl, a professor psychology at the University of Minnesota, told Ramsey District Court that Hoskins was unable to know the nature of his acts and the difference between right and wrong.

Hoskins, 30, is charged with shooting his wife and burning his Pearl Lake, Minn. farm house in which his four children were sleeping.

Meehl's opinion corresponded with that expressed earlier in the trial by Dr. Carl Malmquist, a psychiatrist who examined Hoskins

after the crimes were committed.

Meehl said he based his opinions on interviews and psychological testing of the defendant.

If Hoskins is found to have been insane and not criminally responsible for the crimes, he will be committed by Judge Ronald Hachey to a state mental institution for treatment.

On cross-examination, prosecutor Gerard Snell asked whether a defendant might be "inclined to tamper with the truth" in describing symptoms of mental illness to a psychologist.

Meehl, however, insisted that Hoskins took the psychological tests "with a scrupulous care to be accurate."

Two Are Charged in Armed Robbery 2 Minnesotans Killed in Vietnam

In the \$3,000-plus armed robbery of Cashway Food Store, 921 Olson Memorial Hwy., were each charged with aggravated robbery in warrants signed Monday by Minneapolis police.

Officers identified the men as Jesse Tatum, 28, Milwaukee, Wis., and Eartha B. Wiley, 30, 1204 Newton Av. N.

Both men are being held in City Jail.

Tatum also was wanted on two robbery warrants issued in Milwaukee, police said.

Two Twin Cities area Minnesotans were killed in Vietnam, Defense Department said Monday.

They were Pfc. Eugene C. Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald S. Johnson, 437 15th Av., South St. Paul, and Capt. Bill W. Deetz, whose wife lives at 6009 Abbott Av., Edina.

Ruins Yield Bodies

GENOA, Italy — (AP) — The bodies of a boy, 12, and his sister, 6, were extracted Monday from the ruins of an apartment house crushed by a landslide Thursday.

Clean-Air Plan Sent to Panel

By DAVID JORDAN
Minneapolis Tribune Staff Writer

The St. Louis Park City Council gave preliminary approval Monday night to the city's proposed air-pollution control ordinance, then referred it to a committee for possible amendments.

The council meeting drew about 70 persons to City Hall, many of whom offered comments on the ordinance during a discussion which lasted more than three hours.

ACTING ON a motion by Councilman Richard Koch, the council referred the ordinance to a nine-member committee to be made up of city officials, representatives of industry and the local Chamber of Commerce, residents and a University of Minnesota professor.

Councilman Frank Howard said the committee should work toward a "reasonable, realistic ordinance," one that would be "fair and enforceable."

The ordinance — presumably amended by the committee — will come up for further consideration at a special meeting of the council May 13.

Representatives of business and industry expressed reservations about the ordinance during the discussion.

Eugene R. Strommen, executive manager of the St. Louis Park Chamber of Commerce, said the city should postpone making "a unilateral commitment to its own legislation."

HE SAID other government bodies, including the state and federal governments, the Metropolitan Council and the Hennepin County League of Municipalities either are moving toward or already have means of dealing with air pollution.

St. Louis Park should establish a deadline with the other government bodies, after which the city would adopt its own ordinance if the other bodies haven't already taken steps on air-pollution control, he said.

He also urged that "executive

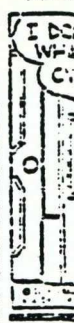
Thomas Reirsford, attorney for Republic Creosoting Co., which has a plant in St. Louis Park, said his clients were trying to prevent the ordinance from being "an attack or vendetta on Republic Creosoting."

HE SUGGESTED that any legislation on air pollution be deferred until after federal standards are drawn up and equipment needed to comply with the law is made available through mass production.

Reirsford, citing the complexity of the problem, also maintained that enforcing the law would be "beyond the capability of the City of St. Louis Park."

Harold J. Paulus, professor of environmental health at the University of Minnesota, endorsed the ordinance, although objecting to some specific points.

"I think this is a good ordinance," he said. "It's strict. But it's better to be strict now than stricter in five years."



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St Louis Park Sun

9/17/70

City, State To Sue Republic Creosote

By JIM MEUSEY

St. Louis Park and the State of Minnesota have joined forces to take legal action against the Republic Creosote plant for alleged violations of state and city pollution ordinances.

The City Council, in a special meeting Tuesday night, unanimously passed a resolution calling for the city to join the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) in a suit against the local plant.

MAYOR FRANK HOWARD, along with councilmen Jim Heltzer, Dick Graves and members of the city staff, appeared before the PCA Monday to request the combined action. The Attorney General's office will handle the suit for both the city and the state. Under the joint action, the state can make no stipulations in regard to the creosote plant without city approval.

In a statement before the PCA Howard said the creosote plant has constituted a major pollution problem for St. Louis Park. He said the city has received "countless complaints about noxious odors" coming from the plant.

Howard said the city staff has been in contact with creosote officials many times to advise them of St. Louis Park's desire to help the company comply with the city's air pollution ordinance.

"Unfortunately," Howard said, "Republic Creosote has delayed taking the measures necessary to enable it to comply with the pollution ordinance. It has not installed the necessary equipment to stop its air pollution."

DURING A DISCUSSION with commission members, Howard was asked if the company had received sufficient time to comply with the city's pollution regulations. He replied that Republic Creosote had two years to comply with the ordinance which took effect June 14. In 1968 St. Louis Park became the first city in Minnesota to adopt an air pollution ordinance.

Howard also cited a letter dated Nov. 15, 1968 that was sent to Republic Creosote by the PCA staff requesting the company correct a surface drainage area thought to be in violation of state ordinances.

THE MAYOR SAID a PCA staff report in April of this year further indicated the plant is discharging waste substances onto the ground and into a ditch, draining its premises onto adjoining property and into storm water ponding areas causing "water pollution problems."

"This discharge constitutes another serious form of pollution that must be stopped," Howard said. "The discharge is not only polluting surface water but is also sinking into the soil and saturating it with phenolic substances."

"This appears to be creating a further pollution problem that is now being studied by the staffs of the city and PCA to determine if remedial action is required," Howard said.

The Republic Creosote plant is located near Hiway 7 between Louisiana Ave. and Oak Hill Park. The company impregnates wood products with creosote. Creosote is obtained by distillation of wood tar or coal tar and is used to preserve wood. The plant has been in its present location over 60 years.

25537

PCA, suburb agree on hazard, to a point

By DEBRA BUCK
Minneapolis Star Staff Writer

St. Louis Park and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) generally agreed yesterday on ways to solve that city's ground-water pollution problem but not on who will pay for it.

The problem was discovered in 1973 when the Minnesota Health Department reported that low levels of chemicals from the Republic Creosote Co. plant at Hwy. 7 and Louisiana Av. S. had spread into the surrounding soil and seeped into St. Louis Park wells. After the suburb bought the company property in 1973, the plant was torn

down. But the pollutants remain in the ground.

David Gray of the state health department told the PCA yesterday the problem is a "significant potential" health hazard.

PCA OFFICIALS said yesterday that some wells in St. Louis Park must be sealed off and several wells must be built to avoid further water contamination.

PCA Chairman Joseph Grinnel said he feels St. Louis Park should pay for preliminary remedies. But St. Louis Park Mayor Irving Stern said yesterday that the state should pay for all remedial action.

"We are convinced that this is an

area-wide problem and the responsibility for corrective measures rests with the state and its agencies," Stern said at the PCA's monthly meeting.

The PCA voted yesterday to require St. Louis Park to assume responsibility for solving its contamination problems but altered part of its resolution directing the city to set up a timetable for completing the work.

Instead, the city and the PCA agreed to meet during the next 30 days to discuss what steps the city will take.

The agency also voted down a resolution that would have required the PCA to take legal action against the city if local officials failed to implement measures to correct the soil and ground-water contamination caused by the creosote plant.

THE CITY INHERITED the problem in 1973 when it bought the 80-acre Republic Creosote plant after the company ceased operation.

Both the PCA and St. Louis Park officials discussed the possibility yesterday of making a joint appeal to the state for money.

The board agreed to amend its resolutions after Stern and City Atty. Wayne Popham convinced the PCA that the city should not have to pay for corrective action because, after St. Louis Park bought the property, the PCA said there was no ground-water contamination.

Stern said a 1968 Minnesota Health Department ground-water study reported no pollution, although a joint study conducted by the city and the PCA found that phenols were leaking from the plant.

Phenols are chemical derivatives of creosote. Creosote is an oily substance used as a wood preservative.

Popham said that after the PCA told the city there was no ground-water problem, St. Louis Park dropped a clause in its agreement with Republic Creosote that would have held the company liable for pollution damage.

IN 1973, the state health department discovered that low levels of phenol had seeped into some municipal wells near the plant. Subsequent studies revealed the presence of two suspected cancer-producing chemicals—benzpyrene and chrysene—in the soil over most of the site.

PCA officials said yesterday the

problem may have spread to Elysian. The PCA staff report, presented yesterday by PCA geologist Dale Wikry, recommended that the city:

Seal up abandoned wells to prevent spread of the contaminants.

Build new wells to flush out polluted water.

The report said water pumped out by the new wells should be treated for the removal of chemical compounds before it is discharged into the sewer system or Minnehaha Creek.

A system should be established to monitor the effectiveness of the new wells and other wells should be built to monitor the spread of contaminants, the report said.

The cost for these first steps was estimated to be between \$100,000 and \$250,000.

PCA CHAIRMAN Grinnel said that St. Louis Park should begin to take these steps, but Mayor Stern repeated that the city would "assume no responsibility" for the costs.

State health department officials warned that excavation of the land may become necessary if the new wells fail to control the spread of the pollution and he recommended that all construction on the site be halted.

The city had planned to develop the site into a residential area but Stern said it probably would halt construction at least until the problem could be discussed further.

10B * Wed., Oct. 26, 1977

Exhibit

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PCA board wants action; Park wants some money

By DIANE DUDE

The next 30 days will play a significant part in the future of Oak Park Village. That is the amount of time the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has given the City of St. Louis Park to work with the PCA staff and prepare some kind of program for correcting the soil pollution problem at the creosote property.

Tuesday several members of the PCA board made it very clear that it is time to stop talking about studies of the problem and start doing something to solve the pollution.

While St. Louis Park told the PCA it was willing to do what is necessary to protect the health and safety of residents, Mayor Irving M. Stern made it very clear that the city will not accept financial responsibility for the corrective measures.

The nearly two hours of discussion covered all aspects of the problem at Reilly Tar and Chemical Company, a

plant operation which began in 1917. The plant distilled coal tar into pitch and creosote which was used to impregnate wood for preservation purposes.

Tuesday the PCA staff issued a report calling for the carrying out of additional studies and corrective measures. The Minnesota Health Department also issued a report which said the problem was much more serious than first thought and called for the implementation of more stringent measures than the PCA advocated.

THE HISTORY

In the late 1960s, the city began efforts to abate the water and air pollution at the Reilly premises. Stern told the PCA, because the strong odors emanating from the creosote distilling process became a "serious nuisance and potential health problem to surrounding residential and business areas." The city and PCA

brought legal action against the company to require compliance with air pollution regulations.

In early 1971, the company indicated its intention to cease operation and the city later purchased the property. Prior to purchase, Stern explained, the city contacted the PCA to determine what reclamation would be required.

"At this time, the PCA indicated that if the city should acquire this land, sealant soil could be placed on the surface and no excavation of the contaminated soil would be required," Stern said, adding that the city relied on this statement and ceased its insistence on an indemnification agreement from Republic Creosote and agreed to buy the property without such a clause.

Since then the city has prepared a residential development plan for the area (Oak Park Village) and has constructed storm sewers and some roadways on the land in question.

THE PROBLEM

Studies have revealed that chemical residues from the creosote operation have entered the underground water supplies. Also, the soil samples indicate high concentrations of PAH (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) in the soil as low as 32 and 50 feet. Tests also indicate amounts of two known or suspected carcinogens in the soil.

In November of 1975, Barr Engineering conducted a study and determined, after the first phase of the report, that there were low levels of contaminants in the top 10 to 15 feet over most of the site and there were higher concentrations on the southern part of the site.

The second or final phase of the study looked at the vertical and horizontal ground water flow and determined that there were high concentrations of waste 50 feet down and that the wastes had moved laterally at least 1,000 feet. The projection is that

the phenolic concentrations are likely moving southward at rates of 30 to 150 feet per year.

Barr also concluded that the uncased wells in the area provide pathways for contaminated water to reach the lower water levels.

Barr reviewed treatment of city water, excavation of contaminated soils, well abandonment and gradient control wells as possible ways to correct the threat of ground water contamination, and concluded that best course of action would be as follows:

- abandon wells in the area bounded by Texas Ave., Minnetonka Boulevard, Highway 100 and Minnehaha Creek and Excelsior Boulevard to close potential pathways for the movement of coal-tar derivatives to the lower water levels;

- abandon city wells 1, 2 and 3;

- gradient control wells should be constructed and water pumped from these wells with the more highly contaminated water treated and discharged to the Minnehaha Creek;

- more studies should be constructed to define the treatability of the ground water and determine the potential health hazard.

THE PCA REPORT

The PCA reviewed the Barr report and concluded that the well abandonment should be carried out immediately. Stern said the city has initiated the abandonment and permanent closure of three of the city wells.

The PCA also listed several areas which needed further study and supported the Barr recommendation that barrier wells be constructed to contain the contamination.

However, the PCA noted that if the barrier wells do not function as anticipated or if the studies identify other significant problems, "additional corrective measures may be required." The PCA report also said limited untreated discharges to the city sewer system should be allowed in order to collect sufficient data for treatment plant design.

THE HEALTH

DEPARTMENT REPORT

The health department's report, issued Tuesday, said the contamination posed significant potential health problems and threatened the heavily used underground water sources. Construction in the Oak Park Village

should cease immediately until a complete environmental survey of the area, said David C. Gray, from the health department. The health department said deeper barrier wells may be needed and excavation of the site may be necessary.

Gray also mentioned the possibility of air-borne compounds which could pose a problem. The department advocates further studies.

FUNDING AND REALITY

There wasn't any disagreement Tuesday over what needed to be done. Stern said several times that the city was willing and ready to work with the state to implement any measures it feels necessary to protect the health of the citizens.

The problem is who will pay for it. Stern argued that the responsibility did not fall to the city because it didn't put the contaminants in the soil. Because the problem has area-wide significance and because the state funded the past studies, the financial responsibility would logically fall to the state, he argued.

PCA board member Marion Watson agreed that there seems to be a shared responsibility but chairman Joseph Grinnell said it wasn't at all unreasonable to expect the city to fund the \$200,000 capital costs for barrier well construction, continued monitoring and well abandonment and \$16,000 for operating costs for the barrier wells in view of the magnitude of the problem.

Stern advocated a joint approach to the state legislature, even to the governor's office by the city, PCA and health department to secure the funds for the work.

While the PCA didn't seem to have any real objection to this, there was concern that such overtures would take time and it was important to take action immediately.

There is one area of relief that the PCA will discuss at its next meeting. Both the state and the city had filed suit against Reilly back in the early 1970s, but only the city withdrew its suit when St. Louis Park purchased the land.

The state's suit against Reilly for pollution control violations is still pending and special assistant attorney general William Dorschner said the PCA board may want to consider reactivating that case. The case is in limbo in Hennepin County District Court.

Friday, October 28, 1977

ST. LOUIS
PARK
SUN

RTC 474
4/16/84 KAK

St. Louis Park forced to use tainted wells

By Laurie Blake
Staff Writer

St. Louis Park officials turned on contaminated wells twice last week to replenish the city water supply, exercising for the first time a policy that allows use of the wells in the event of a severe water shortage.

The wells were used to offset a critical loss of water system pressure before a city sprinkling ban was imposed Friday. City officials said that banning sprinkling earlier would have eliminated the need to use the wells, but they said they saw little threat to the public health in using the water.

The four wells, shut down in the late 1970s after evidence of contamination by potentially cancer-causing coal tar compounds was found, were returned to service July 27 for three hours and July 28 for 2½ hours.

The water was pumped into various city reservoirs, where it mixed with water drawn from clean wells and went out to households in diluted form.

With the exception of the north and northwest corners of the city, households throughout the community received the water. Wells 7 and 9 sent water to the reservoir at Cedar Lake Rd. and Louisiana Av. Well 4 water was pumped to an underground storage tank at 41st St. and Natchez Av. Water drawn from Well 15 went into a storage tank at 29th St. and Idaho Av.

Drinking the water presented an exposure of about 1/100,000 of the permissible lifetime exposure to the coal tar compounds, said Mike Convery, a health department hydrologist who monitors the St. Lou-

is Park water system. "We don't say it's risk-free, but it is a very, very low risk," he said.

And Dick Koppy, St. Louis Park Public Works director, said using the contaminated wells posed less of a threat than the possibility of a fire without sufficient water pressure to fight it.

A policy stating that the contaminated wells would be brought into use in the event of a severe water shortage was adopted by the city council and approved by the health department in April. There was no public hearing on the plan, but residents were notified in a newsletter.

The policy provides that the public be notified of the use of the contaminated wells, should residents wish to find an alternative water source, said Convery. The Star and Tribune was notified Friday afternoon that the wells had been used the previous Tuesday and Thursday. Koppy said that anyone drawing water within 24 hours of the pumping period may have used some of the water from the wells.

Water Superintendent Vern Tollefsrud called Koppy at home July 20 to alert him to a serious drop in water pressure. Normally, the pressure in the system is 60 to 70 pounds, Koppy said. Gauges showed the pressure at below 30 pounds, "which is getting low in terms of fire protection," he said.

Koppy directed Tollefsrud to turn on the contaminated wells. The following day, City Manager Jim Brimeyer was informed of the water shortage. He made the decision to impose a sprinkling ban Friday. By last Thursday, the water supply was down again. System pressure dropped below 30 pounds and the

four contaminated wells were back in action a second time along with eight other city wells.

The sprinkling ban will remain in effect indefinitely, probably until some time in September, Brimeyer said. Residents at odd-numbered addresses are asked to sprinkle only on odd-numbered days. Residents at even-numbered addresses are asked to sprinkle only on even-numbered days. Everyone is asked to refrain from sprinkling between 3 and 9 p.m. every day.

Once the decision to impose a ban was made, it would not have been possible to enforce it earlier than Friday because it took time to contact newspapers and radio and television stations, Brimeyer said. Press releases were mailed last Thursday.

The city did not contact the media by phone to get word out earlier because unless printed releases are provided, reporters get the message wrong, Brimeyer said.

In both cases of using the contaminated wells, pumping was done after 10 p.m., when the water drawn would be more likely to go first into a reservoir and then out into the system, Koppy said.

"In our opinion, the dilution factor was at the optimum," he said. But, he added, "we really don't know what that dilution factor does at the tap. It would be nice to have a monitoring program so acute that when you turn wells on, you'd know exactly what the dilution factor is at the tap. But we don't have that information."

If the wells are turned on again, Koppy said, he and Tollefsrud will test the water from their own home taps.

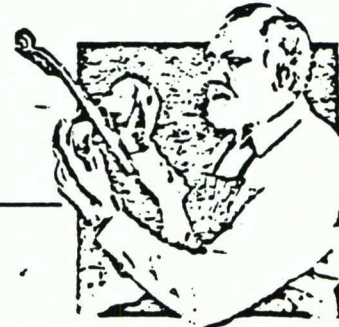
Samples of the water drawn from the contaminated wells were taken at the wellheads. Results of the tests will not be available for another week.

Foreseeing a water shortage problem this summer, St. Louis Park last fall took emergency measures to expedite the drilling of a new well and to connect the city's water system with Plymouth's.

Water began to flow in the Plymouth hook-up this week. But even had it been in operation last week, it would not have eased the water shortage enough to avoid use of the

contaminated wells, Koppy said. The new well would have saved the situation, but although drilling started this spring in plenty of time to bring the well into use by summer, cave-ins slowed and finally halted the drilling. Officials from the city and health department are considering whether the drilling site should be abandoned for another.

St. Louis Park is also studying the cost and benefit of a hook-up to Minneapolis.



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Creosote Plant Warned To Stop Water Pollution

Republic Creosote Company has been contacted by the State Water Pollution Control

Agency regarding inadequacies in the treatment and disposal of company's industrial waste. it was learned this week.

"As you know, it is the responsibility of every industry in the state," George Koonce, acting chief of the agency's industrial and other wastes section, said in his

notice, "to adequately treat its wastes prior to discharge in order that these wastes do not cause pollution of surface or underground waters of the state.

"Laboratory test results of the industrial waste discharges and the run-off water which comes in contact with creosote deposited on the company grounds indicate a high level of phenolic materials and visual observations of waste water discharges from the company show that it contains petroleum products," Koonce's notice continued.

"STEPS MUST be initiated to correct these conditions.

"The company should employ a consulting engineer to investigate the company's waste water treatment needs and draw up plans to be submitted

to this agency for review and should notify this office by letter not later than Dec. 30, 1968, concerning its preliminary plan for adequate treatment of the plant wastes," the notice continued.

The proposed Louisiana Avenue extension and Highway 7 interconnections now being drawn up by the consulting firm of Howard, Needles, Tammen and Berdendoff will depend a great deal upon proper drainage which will involve the creosote company's land, a city spokesman said this week.

C 342876

11 Mon., Oct. 28, '74

St. Paul Dispatch

Suburb attacks PCA statement calling land 'contaminated'

By Don Bomaney
Staff Writer

The city of St. Louis Park has criticized the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) for making what the city calls "irresponsible statements" that were contained in a Dispatch story last Thursday.

IN THAT story, a state pollution official expressed concern that 80 acres of creosote-soaked land in the western suburb could create "one of the largest groundwater contamination problems this state has ever had."

In a news release issued later, the city of St. Louis Park accused the agency of using "sketchy, inconsistent and unvalidated data to draw far-reaching conclusions and unduly alarming an entire community and the entire metropolitan area."

The land, which St. Louis Park has slated for residential development, was until 1972 the site of a plant where coal tar was distilled into creosote, a wood preservative.

THE CREOSOTE has saturated the land to depths of 65 feet in places, and PCA water quality engineers are fearful that groundwater systems underlying St. Louis Park, and possibly other communities, may have become contaminated.

The city, in its news release (and as earlier reported in the Dispatch) said their consultants found in their well-monitoring very small traces of a contaminant contained in the creosote. The consultant also said the contaminant, a phenolic substance, could not be positively attributed to the creosote source.

The city also accused the PCA of not cooperating when the situation was first discovered several years ago, but instead "relying on the 'limited knowledge and experience' of the agency's staff."

THE CITY has been urging the agency to ac-

cept the conclusions of its consultant and issue a permit for the construction of a storm sewer so the land can be developed.

The agency, however, feels that once development begins, a solution to the potential problem will be made much more difficult and costly.

The city of St. Louis Park did not criticize the Dispatch story nor an official of the state Health Department, who disclosed in that story that traces of Benzpyrene, a cancer-causing substance, have been found in samples of soil taken at the site.

THERE HAS been no suggestion that benzpyrene has been found in well water or groundwater, but instead the concern on the part of pollution and health officials that the presence of one pollutant in water-bearing formations is an indication that other contaminants also be present.

While St. Louis Park has said its tests are conclusive, the two state agencies say more testing must be done before they will know for sure whether subterranean water systems are contaminated.

St. Louis Park has indicated it might take the PCA to court in an effort to force issuance of the storm sewer permit.

11-7-74

Creosote storm sewer debate continues

Thursday, Nov 7, 1974

By STUART BULLION

St. Louis Park city officials last week carried their side of the Creosote redevelopment area storm sewer controversy to the governor's office.

City manager Chris Cherches and city hall administrative assistant Susan Workman met last Wednesday and Thursday with Tom Kelm, assistant to Gov. Wendell Anderson. Cherches and Workman briefed Kelm on a 15-page chronology of the situation dating back to February 1953.

Cherches reported Friday the meeting had been "helpful" in presenting a "complete picture" of the problem in which the state Pollution Control Agency (PCA) is examining a proposed storm sewer system in light of water and soil tests conducted by the Minnesota Health Department.

PCA officials told the press two weeks ago that traces of phenols had been discovered in samplings of the St. Louis Park water supply. The city manager's office said Friday it had not yet been officially notified of health department findings of benzpyrene in soil tests of portions of the 60-acre site purchased in 1953 from the Republic Creosote Co.

James Coleman, assistant director of the health department's environmental health division, explained that test results were "not unexpected" — both chemicals being commonly found in coal-tar wastes of the type Republic Creosote dumped on the surface of the site for about 50 years.

Phenols are not a health hazard, Coleman explained, but can add noxious odor and taste to water, especially when combined with chlorine. Benzpyrene, which he emphasized had been found only in some soil samples, not in any water supplies, has been known to cause cancer in laboratory animals.

In the chronology delivered last week to the governor's office, the city detailed tests by several contracted experts who discovered no significant amounts of phenols in the municipal water supply.

(According to the chronology, the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District accepted conceptual plans for the storm sewer in August. The sewer system is designed to feed into Minnehaha Creek after passing through a pumping station where water treatment chemicals could be injected.)

City water and sewer superintendent Maynard Kays told the Sun Friday his office had tested all

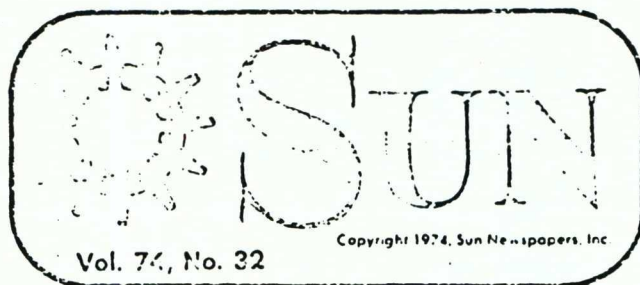
public and private wells in the city and had found "small amounts" of phenols in some industrial wells on or near the Creosote site.

Kays said amounts found in some of the 16 municipal wells distant from the site were so small that the reliability of the tests was doubtful.

The 7.5 million gallons of water the city consumes daily is chlorinated and fluoridated, Kays explained. He said five of the water treatment plants in the city are equipped with sand filters to remove iron deposits.

Although, his office had received no complaints of unpleasant taste or odor in tap water, Kays said phenols could be neutralized by chemical means.

The next stage in the debate will take place Nov. 19, when the PCA board will formally review the city's application for a permit to build the storm sewer.



ST. LOUIS PARK

TWO SECTIONS

Thursday, November 7, 1974

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11-12-74

St. Louis Park water will get check by PCA

By DAVID E. EARLY

Minneapolis Star Staff Writer

The possibility of chemical contamination of ground water in St. Louis Park will be reviewed on Nov. 19, when the Pollution Control Agency (PCA) will formally review the suburb's application for permission to build a storm sewer.

The Minnesota Department of Health said last month that traces of a cancer-causing chemical, benzpyrene, had been found in the soil where the now-defunct Republic Creosote Co. operated for 50 years and where the proposed sewer system is to be built.

It is feared that the chemical could seep into groundwater and be transported to drinking water in St. Louis Park and other municipalities throughout the metropolitan area.

The ground where Republic operated is soaked with the creosote compound, an oily, smelly substance used to preserve railroad ties, telephone poles and other wood outdoors.

The fear of benzpyrene seepage is partially supported by the presence of phenols in the Prairie du Chien-Jordan Aquifer, which is 380 to 500 feet under ground, and also in aquifers (water-bearing rock formations) as deep as 900 feet.

Phenols found in the creosote generally are not hazardous, though their pungent odor makes consumption unpleasant. But if the phenols could seep into the groundwater, it is possible the benzpyrene could also, health officials fear.

The Minnehaha Creek

Watershed District accepted conceptual plans for the storm sewer in August. The sewer is designed to feed water into Minnehaha Creek after it passes through a water-treatment station.

St. Louis Park plans to build an 800-unit government-subsidized project on the 80-acre Republic site, but the construction could be held up if the PCA concludes that benzpyrene seepage is possible.

Possible solutions to the problem would be land-farming—breaking down contaminated soil with man-induced bacteria growth—or a total excavation of the site and removal of the creosote-soaked earth.

Land-farming would break down only the top 2 feet of soil, however, and creosote traces have been tracked as far down as 65 feet, according to Dale Wikre, PCA's chief groundwater specialist. Excavation would be totally impractical and probably too expensive, according to Chris Cherches, city manager.

Residents in St. Louis Park became alarmed at the reports of phenols in the water, but city consultants and the health department say that the levels are not dangerous and have not caused water to smell or taste foul.

Residents also are concerned that other chemicals from the half-century of creosoting could be in the soil and on their way to the water supply, although no others have been reported.

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3000088

PCA gives sewer OK in old creosote area

By DAVID E. EARLY
Minneapolis Star Staff Writer

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency yesterday gave St. Louis Park permission to build a storm sewer in an area where health department officials fear the soil and water could be chemically contaminated.

The agency approved the sewer, which will drain about 300 acres near the now-defunct Republic Creosote Co., because it feels that present drainage patterns there should be changed immediately. It did not want to wait for completion of an extensive earth and water analysis.

The plan was accepted in August by the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District. The \$14-million sewer probably will be started in the spring. It is designed to feed water into Minnehaha Creek after taking it through a treatment center.

However, the permit was issued with three specific requirements:

St. Louis Park, at its own expense, must remove phenols and other pollutants to meet water-quality standards.

The city must, at its expense, remove or alter the sewer system as part of whatever work is found to be needed to rehabilitate the soil.

It is understood that the sewer permit is neither a commitment to, nor an approval of, any subsequent development.

The latter requirement refers to a proposed government-subsidized, 800-unit housing project that the city wants to erect on the 80-acre site Republic occupied.

Although the storm sewer would serve this project, city officials said that it is needed regardless of the development, which could be held up by negative results of soil and water tests.

Health officials found harmless traces of phenols in the groundwater beneath the Republic site and last month located a cancer-causing chemical, benapyrene, in the creosote-soaked soil at the site.

Small amounts of the smelly but not dangerous creosote chemicals have seeped into the city's wells, according to the health department.

They fear that if phenols, substances connected with creosote, could seep through the soil and into the groundwater then possibly so could the benzopyrene or other dangerous creosote-related chemicals. More tests are to be done.

Dale Wikre, the pollution agency's chief groundwater specialist, recommended the sewer permit not be given until after those tests, when the agency will know better the kinds of contaminants present.

He feels the proposed sewer's treatment system may be found inadequate to handle the kinds of chemicals, pollutants and contaminants they discover.

But Wayne Popham, St. Louis Park city attorney, said holding up a sewer needed to handle present drainage is impractical. The tests, although the city is willing to make them, could take them six months to a year, he said.

If dangerous groundwater contamination is found, Popham said, the city could not afford the estimated \$100-million cost of removing the contaminated soil from the site to make it suitable for development.

He also said the city cannot pay for an environmental-impact statement—costing about \$250,000—if one is required.

"It's not that we are refusing," Popham said later, "but we are operating under levy limitations, and there is no place in our budget for those kinds of expenses."

Nov. 20, 1974
Mpls Star - page A 17

Exhibit "M"

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Health threat from water still studied

By Dean Rebuffoni
Staff Writer

Four years after cancer-causing substances were first found in the drinking water of two Minneapolis suburbs, it still cannot be determined precisely what hazard they pose to human health, state health officials acknowledged Wednesday.

However, mathematical projections, the Minnesota Health De-

partment said, "suggest the existence of a serious public health problem" in St. Louis Park and Edina. The department estimated that residents of the two suburbs are being exposed to 1,000 times the maximum acceptable exposure set by the World Health Organization for the substances.

Such substances include benzpyrene, a known cause of cancer that officials said has seeped into the two suburbs' water supplies from

the old Republic Creosote Co. plant in south-central St. Louis Park.

The health department stressed, however, that exposure would be hazardous only if a resident of either community drank water with a high concentration of benzpyrene over his entire lifetime. "Unfortunately," a department spokesman said, "no one knows the precise concentration of benzpyrene in the St. Louis Park or

Edina water supplies."

The spokesman, Dave Gray, said that, until the department has completed more studies, residents of the two suburbs should not worry about drinking municipal water.

"We're talking only about assumptions and projections so far," he said. "That should not lead anybody not to drink water in those two communities, and there is no emergency situation there."

"We still have to measure the actual concentrations (of the substances) in the drinking water," Gray said. "If the levels are low, they may not need treatment (to eliminate their hazardous effects); if they're high, there are existing processes to remove them from the drinking water."

Gray made his remarks in an interview and in a report he wrote for the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA). Next week, the PCA's citizens' board will consider what steps it might take to resolve the contaminated-water problem, which has been known to exist in St. Louis Park— and, to a lesser degree, Edina— drinking water

since late 1973.

Last month, the PCA said St. Louis Park's water supply is not contaminated as extensively as had been thought. It cited a recent investigation as confirming its belief that some of the suburb's ground water had been tainted with potentially harmful creosote, benzpyrene and phenol residues from the site of the old creosote plant.

The PCA said the investigation showed that there is no need to excavate extensive amounts of soil at or near the site to remove the contaminants. Rather, it showed that the contaminants are contained within a rather small area and that remedial measures can be undertaken to prevent them from seeping into adjacent ground water supplies.

But that investigation, done for the PCA by Barr Engineering Co., a private consulting firm, did not attempt to define the potential public-health risks created by the contaminants. That was left up to the health department, which this week submitted its report to the PCA.

Gray yesterday criticized Barr Engineering's investigation, saying it

"did not adequately determine how far (the contaminants) have traveled in the ground water."

He said there's a need for more studies to define the extent of contamination and the potential health risks posed by benzpyrene and the other pollutants to residents of St. Louis Park and Edina.

Asked why the health department has not been able to determine the health risk during the last four years, Gray said that funds to undertake such an extensive study were only recently made available by the Minnesota Legislature.

The health department and the PCA have been at odds for years over what each has considered the other's failure to adequately assess and alert the public to potential health problems in the environment.

In many instances, including the asbestos-fiber issue associated with the Reserve Mining Co. case, the PCA has contended that the health department downplayed the potential health threat. The department has countered by saying that the PCA has sometimes been alarmist in public health matters.

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10-20-77 Tail

11-2-77

SITE CONTAMINATED

St. Louis Park gives housing project OK

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By DEBRA BUCK
Minneapolis Star Staff Writer

The St. Louis Park City Council voted unanimously last night to allow developers to proceed with the construction of a \$3-million housing project on part of a site that has been contaminated by the chemical creosote.

The action came despite a health department warning that excavation of the land might be necessary. The project is to be built on the northern half of the site, which was occupied for 55 years by the Republic Creosote plant at Hwy. 7 and Louisiana Av. S.

The plant manufactured creosote, an oily liquid used as a wood preservative. In 1973, after the city had bought the property and had torn down the plant, the Minnesota Department of Health reported that low levels of creosote derivatives, called phenols, had leaked from the plant into the surrounding soil and had contaminated several municipal water wells.

Last week a health department

official told Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) board members that the contamination presented a "significant potential" health hazard. PCA members and the health department then agreed that old wells should be sealed up and new wells—that would be used to flush out the pollution—should be constructed to keep the contamination from spreading.

But health department officials warned that the land might have to be excavated if the special wells don't keep the pollution from spreading and they recommended that all construction on the site be stopped.

St. Louis Park officials believe the probability of excavation on the northern part of the site is remote. A 1976 report conducted for the city by the Barr Engineering Co. said the contamination is concentrated on the southern half of the site and that the northern half is relatively free of pollution.

Based on that finding, the PCA and the health department agreed to allow construction on the northern half of the site, said John Herman, the attorney representing the housing-project developers.

Herman convinced city council officials that it is safe to proceed with development, but now the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has to be convinced. Herman said HUD is temporarily holding up funds for the project.

Minpls. Star

Nov. 2, 1977

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Suit against Reilly reactivated

By DIANE DUBE

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has asked the state to reactivate its suit against Reilly Tar and Chemical Company for pollution violations.

Also, at Tuesday's PCA meeting, the citizen board put the city of St. Louis Park on notice that it is proceeding with development of the Oak Park Village on the Reilly site at its own risk.

These are the latest developments in the continuing story about the polluted creosote site and the state and city's measures to clean up the pollutants from the soil and underground water supplies.

The reactivation of the suit is being done primarily to establish liability

for the clean-up. According to Robert Moilanen, from the state attorney general's office, the suit calls for abatement of the pollution, which Reilly has obviously done since it no longer operates the creosote plant on that site.

There are some procedural problems to be overcome first, he added, since it has been six or seven years since the suit was filed. There is also the procedural question of jurisdiction since Reilly now operates in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Moilanen said the reactivated suit would ask for remedial measures. He feels the suit should be pursued prior to approaching the federal and state governments for financing of the pollution control measures. However he

encouraged the PCA staff to continue negotiations with the city to try and work out a way to begin remedial measures immediately.

The problem with the suit is that the city granted a hold harmless clause to Reilly when it purchased the land in 1972. In the agreement to purchase the land and drop the suit against Reilly for pollution the city

said it would be "fully responsible for restoring the property, at its expense, to any condition that may be required by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency."

Moilanen told the PCA board that the city may present the argument that the hold harmless clause has no validity.

Another aspect of this whole problem is the housing development for the northern part of the site and the extension of Louisiana Avenue along the eastern side of the site.

The PCA asked the city to reconsider its decision to proceed with the two projects and has also asked the Environmental Quality Board to order an environmental impact statement on the projects.

According to Mary Sullivan, EQB administrator, this request will be taken up at the Jan. 10 meeting of the EQB so that board members will have an opportunity to study the various reports issued.

The EQB is made up of representatives from seven state agencies, including the PCA and department of transportation, plus a representative from the governor's staff and four citizens.

The city and developer have made it clear that work will continue development the northern site because studies indicate soil contamination is not a problem in that area and has been excavated and studies indicate the contaminants are moving away from the site rather than towards it.

Richard Wade from the Minnesota Department of Health argued that his studies show pockets of contamination on the northern site as well as areas of contamination on the southern site. He also said there are likely other contaminant pockets off the Reilly site.

John Herman, attorney for the developer, countered that Wade's tests were taken before the excavation was done and in the pocket with the highest concentration fell within a

section of land not to be developed.

Steve Chapman, speaking for the Clean Air, Clean Water organization, said the PCA was passing the buck again, this time to the EQB with the request for an environmental impact statement. He urged the PCA to take a lead to stop all development on the site until the health problem can be solved.

Sandra Gardebring, director of the PCA, said the staff didn't have all the information about the costs of the treatment measures and that there are still a "significant number of unanswered questions."

ST. LOUIS PARK

SUN

Friday, December 9, 1977

12-9-77

11-14-78



NEWS RELEASE FROM THE MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

November 14, 1978 Contact: Dr. R. Wade
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE (612) 296-5320

Officials in St. Louis Park have shut down four of that city's thirteen municipal water wells, following the discovery by state officials of possible cancer-causing chemicals in the local water supply.

The decision was based on the results of a study released November 13 by the Minnesota Department of Health. The Department has been testing the water supplies of St. Louis Park and surrounding communities for Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon, or PAH compounds. PAH materials include a number of cancer-causing chemicals. PAH contamination has been discovered previously in St. Louis Park, in the soil at the former site of the Republic Creosote plant.

The Department found PAH contamination in five of the St. Louis Park wells, and concluded that long-term use of four of the five wells presented a potential but not immediate health hazard. Following the Department's recommendation, St. Louis Park stopped using the contaminated wells November 10. City officials are working with the Department to find alternative sources of water, to make up for any shortage caused by taking the wells out of production.

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No PAH contaminants were found in the water supply of Edina, Robbinsdale or any other city included in the study. The water supplies of Minneapolis and St. Paul were among those found to be free of contamination.

Dr. Richard Wade, Director of Environmental Health at the Department, emphasized that the water in St. Louis Park is completely safe to drink now that the affected wells have been closed down. He said the study results underline the importance of removing creosote contamination from the soil at the old Republic Creosote site.

It is not known how long the St. Louis Park wells had been contaminated. Dr. Wade said the Department would continue to monitor area water supplies for PAH compounds, and to conduct health and engineering studies of related problems.

09-20-79

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Chen

Action on contaminated water bogs delay

HYDRAULIC PUMP
Minneapolis Street Water
It apparently will take several more years of research and legal action before a permanent solution to soil and groundwater contamination in St. Louis Park is found and implemented, state and local officials say.

Meanwhile, not much can be done to stop the pollution of water that has plagued the city for a number of years.

John Elwell, St. Louis Park city manager, said the city has taken every step it can to stop the spread of the water and soil pollution.

tion that was allegedly caused when chemicals from the defunct Republic Chrome Plant at Highway 7 and Louisiana Avenue seeped into the soil surrounding the plant. Groundwater and some St. Louis Park wells later were found to be polluted.

The problem was reported by the Minnesota Department of Health in 1975. It has called the contamination a "potentially significant" health hazard.

Since then, the health department has conducted studies that

revealed St. Louis Park women have a higher rate of cancer than other women in the metropolitan area. Last week, a study was released showing 95 cases of breast cancer were discovered in St. Louis Park during a three-year period. That rate is 55 percent higher than the average for the area.

The study, however, did not definitely link the higher breast cancer rate to the water contamination. It said the cancer rate could be attributed to other sources.

To eliminate risks to city residents, the city has plugged aban-

doned wells in the area of the chrome plant, through which the contaminated water might spread.

In addition, the city in November closed four wells that the health department said contain high levels of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, a cancer-causing chemical. City officials challenged the health department claim, however, because there are no standards by which acceptable levels of that chemical can be measured.

The city can do little else about the problem, Elwell said.

The large-scale cleanup cannot begin until studies have deter-

mined the best method of eliminating the pollution, say state health department officials.

Another issue to be settled is who will pay for the cleanup.

Several studies of the groundwater problem have been done, but they did not tell officials enough about the flow of the polluted groundwater to enable them to develop solutions, said Roger Derosa, head of the environmental health division of the state health department.

One possible solution is to build a system of barrier wells to pump

polluted water out of the area and into a treatment plant. Another proposed solution is to pump up the polluted soil and

But before a method is chosen, the U.S. Geological Survey must determine how far the flow and the contamination is spreading.

That study won't be until June 1980, said Elwell.

Plant

Turn to Page 21

The Minneapolis Star Thursday, September 20, 1979 V 35A

Action on 'bad' water bogs down in research

(Plant, from Page 21A)

head of the division conducting the study.

After the groundwater movement has been analyzed, the information will be programmed into a computer that will be used to predict the effectiveness of the proposed solutions, such as barrier-well systems and excavation.

Meanwhile, the problem is not expected to worsen, Deroos said. There is no reason to believe the contamination will leech into the water at a faster rate than it has, he said.

"We don't want to jump into a remedial action that is going to cost millions without knowing whether we are doing the right combination of excavation, barrier wells and treatment of water," Deroos said.

The system of barrier wells will cost an estimated \$250,000 to install and \$200,000 a year to operate. And if the barrier wells are to be used, a treatment plant also must be built. Excavation could cost millions of dollars.

Excavation also presents the problem of finding a place to dis-

pose of the polluted soil.

St. Louis Park and the state Pollution Control Agency have argued about who should pay for the cleanup. The PCA's position a year ago was that the city should pay for at least preliminary measures.

The city, however, argued that the pollution problem is area-wide and thus requires help from the state or federal government.

St. Louis Park and the PCA last summer revived a 1970 lawsuit against the owners of the plant in an attempt to get them to pay for some of the cleanup. The suit is pending and could be in litigation for months, said St. Louis Park City Attorney Wayne Popham.

"It is very important that we take some measure to try to alleviate the (pollution) problem," said state Rep. Elliot Rothenberg, R-St. Louis Park.

Rothenberg suggested that the city be hooked to another city's water system.

**YOUR
HEALTH**



NEWS RELEASE FROM THE MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

December 10, 1980
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Dr. Andrew Dean
(612) 296-5212

A year long study has produced no evidence that above average breast cancer rates in St. Louis Park, Minn., are related to contamination of the city's water supply, according to the state Health Department. The study uncovered enough breast cancer "risk factors" in the St. Louis Park population to explain the high rate without implicating the water, according to Dr. Andrew G. Dean of the Department's Disease Prevention and Control Division.

An earlier Department study had found that breast cancer rates in St. Louis Park were about 50% greater than those for the rest of the Twin City metropolitan area. Both studies were prompted by the discovery in 1978 of "barely detectable" amounts of Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) compounds in St. Louis Park's water. PAH compounds are known to cause cancer in animals, Dr. Dean said.

Several characteristics which are more common in the St. Louis Park population than in other population groups have been statistically linked with above average rates of breast cancer, Dr. Dean said. These include above average income, Jewish ethnic background, late

- MORE -

menopause, height in excess of 61 inches, and family history of breast cancer or fibrocystic breast disease. The earlier average child bearing age for women in the rest of the Twin City area -- which lowers the risk of breast cancer -- would also explain the difference in breast cancer rates, Dr. Dean said. It is also more common for breast cancer patients outside St. Louis Park to have had a hysterectomy, which also reduces the risk of breast cancer.

Together, these factors would account for a breast cancer rate in St. Louis Park up to 67% greater than that for the rest of the metropolitan area, Dr. Dean said.

The new findings were based on results of interviews with 150 breast cancer patients or their families, 75 from St. Louis Park and 75 from elsewhere in the Twin Cities. The earlier study had used hospital records for 1969-1971 from the five county metropolitan area to calculate rates for 45 different kinds of cancer. In addition to the higher breast cancer rate, St. Louis Park was also found to have a slightly higher rate of gastrointestinal cancer in women, when compared with the rest of the Twin Cities.

The presence of PAH compounds in St. Louis Park's water has been attributed to contamination of the soil and ground water at the former site of a cresote plant operated by the Reilly Tar and Chemical Company. The compounds were found in five of St. Louis Park's municipal water wells, and they were taken out of service when the contamination was discovered. Nine other city wells are still in use.

Department authorities say the new study shows that cancer rates are "not unexpectedly high" in St. Louis Park, but they are also stressing the continued importance of cleaning up the creosote contamination in the area. In addition to closing the contaminated municipal wells, authorities have sealed up private and commercial water wells in the vicinity of the Reilly site, to prevent spread of the contamination.

The Department will continue to analyze water in the area for PAH compounds and other evidence of chemical contamination, authorities said. The results will be used to determine what further measures will be needed to clean up the source of contamination. Department authorities said they will continue to take any necessary actions to assure a safe water supply for the residents of St. Louis Park.

COMPARISON OF BREAST CANCER CASES IN ST. LOUIS PARK AND TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA
NUMBER OF CASES "ATTRIBUTABLE" TO KNOWN RISK FACTORS
STARTING WITH 100 METRO AND 100 SLP CASES

RISK FACTOR	RELATIVE RISK	% OF CASES IN SLP WITH FACTOR	(RR-1)/RR X SLP%	% OF CASES IN METRO WITH FACTOR	(RR-1)/RR X METRO%
AGE AT FIRST BIRTH <20 (1)	0.32	1.3	-2.8	5.3	-11.3
AGE AT FIRST BIRTH 20-24	0.55	25.3	-20.7	34.7	-28.4
AGE AT FIRST BIRTH 25-29	0.76	25.3	-8.0	24.0	-7.6
AGE AT FIRST BIRTH 30-34	0.90	18.7	-2.1	12.0	-1.3
AGE AT FIRST BIRTH >=35	1.17	8.0	1.2	1.3	.2
			-32.5		-48.4
SURGICAL MENOPAUSE <35 (2)	0.36	0.0	0.0	2.9	-5.2
SURGICAL MENOPAUSE 35-49	0.68	5.5	-2.6	10.1	-4.8
SURGICAL MENOPAUSE >=50	0.98	2.7	-0.1	4.3	-0.1
			-2.6		-10.0
NATURAL MENOPAUSE >46 (3)	1.55	58.2	20.7	48.4	17.2
PREVIOUS BREAST CANCER (4)	4.50	6.8	5.3	10.8	8.4
FIBROCYSTIC DISEASE (5)	2.80	21.9	14.1	17.8	11.4
FAMILY HISTORY BR. CA (6&7)	2.20	21.3	11.6	14.7	8.0
EWISH (8&9)	1.35	25.3	6.6	2.7	0.7
INCOME 1 (HIGH) (10)	0.96	44.6	-1.9	33.3	-1.4
INCOME 2	1.03	20.0	0.6	17.4	0.5
INCOME 3	0.87	21.5	-3.2	23.2	-3.5
INCOME 4 (LOW)	0.74	13.8	-4.9	26.1	-9.2
			-9.4		-13.5
WEIGHT <125 LB (7)	1.00	28.8	0.0	22.2	0.0
WEIGHT 125-134 LB	1.16	27.4	3.8	12.5	1.7
WEIGHT 135-154 LB	1.29	35.6	8.0	43.1	9.7
WEIGHT >=155 LB	1.51	8.2	2.8	22.2	7.5
			14.6		18.9
WEIGHT <62 IN (7)	1.00	9.5	0.0	6.8	0.0
WEIGHT 62-63 IN	1.35		4	25.7	6.7
WEIGHT 64-65 IN	0.97	28.4	-0.9	36.5	-1.1
WEIGHT >=66 IN	1.25	29.7	5.9	31.1	6.2
			13.5		11.7
			41.8		4.5

Therefore, 41.8% of cases in St. Louis Park are "attributable" to the risk factors given, by comparison with 4.5% "attributable" to these factors in the Metro cases. The ratio of the breast cancer rate in St. Louis Park to the rate in the Metro population (both age adjusted) should be $((100-4.5)/100)/((100-41.8)/100) = 95.5/58.2 = 1.64$. The actual ratio observed was $113/78 = 1.45$. The difference between rates in the two communities is actually lower than would be expected from the frequency of known risk factors in the two case populations.

Conclusion: There is no need to invoke an additional risk factor (such as exposure to the water supply in SLP) to explain the difference observed.

Notes: Factors with a relative risk less than 1.0 are protective. The number of cases "attributable" to these factors is therefore a negative number.

Percentages in columns 3 and 5 were obtained from interviews of 75 SLP and 75 Metro area cases or their relatives, matched by 10-year age groups. All cases were first diagnosed in 1969-1970.

Minnesota Department of Health

Cancer Rates in a Community Exposed to Low Levels of Creosote Components in Municipal Water

KARI DUSICH, M.P.H.;* EUNICE SIGURDSON, R.N., M.P.H.†; WILLIAM N. HALL, M.D., M.P.H.‡;
and ANDREW G. DEAN, M.D., M.P.H.¶

IN NOVEMBER, 1978, the Minnesota Department of Health detected minute (nanogram per liter) quantities of various polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), including pyrene, fluoranthene, anthracene, and naphthacene, in several municipal and industrial wells in the city of St. Louis Park, a suburb of Minneapolis¹. Although there are no official U.S. standards for PAH in water supplies, four municipal wells were closed immediately because the amounts exceeded the World Health Organization's recommendation for safe levels in drinking water². PAH compounds were not detected in the remaining ten municipal wells.

The PAH compounds apparently originated from the site of a plant which distilled coal-tar products and treated wood with creosote from 1917 to 1972. During this time, wastes from the plant's operations were deposited on the surface of the site, allowing contamination of the groundwater reservoirs below.

It is not known how long PAH compounds have been in the St. Louis Park water supply, since techniques for their detection in water have only been available in the past few years³. A well drilled in 1932, however, was shut down within a few months due to a creosote-like odor and taste of the water, and it is possible that PAH compounds have been in the municipal water for many years or decades in low concentrations.

The occurrence of PAH in the environment is of concern because of their demonstrated carcinogenicity for animals and/or mutagenicity for bacteria.^{4,9} There appear to be no epidemiologic studies of human populations exposed to low levels of PAH in water supplies, although the association of occupational skin cancer with creosote and coal-tar compounds has long been known^{10,13}.

The Minneapolis-St. Paul area, including St. Louis

Park, was part of the Third National Cancer Survey¹⁴ conducted for the three years, 1969 to 1971. All hospital records in the five county Twin Cities area were searched for cancer diagnoses, and abstracts of cancer records were coded on computer tape. Because of the availability of these records on tape, albeit for a limited three year period of time, it was decided to compare cancer incidence rates in St. Louis Park with those in the nearby municipalities of Edina and Richfield and in the entire Minneapolis-St. Paul Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).

Methods

Incidence rates for 45 types or sites of cancer were calculated for St. Louis Park, Edina, Richfield, and the Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA using data from the Third National Cancer Survey for the three years, 1969-1971. Richfield was selected because it was a SMSA suburb similar to St. Louis Park in social and economic characteristics such as median school years completed, percent high school graduates, occupation and median and mean family income. Edina was selected because the creosote contamination was believed, at that time, to be moving toward Edina. The entire SMSA was used as the major comparison area. Incidence rates were age-adjusted to the SMSA populations of white males and white females respectively. Calculations were done of average annual age- and sex-specific cancer incidence rates, age-adjusted incidence rates, standard incidence ratios (SIR), Mantel-Haenszel overall summary Chi-squares^{15,16} and Z statistics. The latter two statistics are used to assess the significance of the difference between two rates after adjusting for age. Population denominator data were taken from the 1970 U.S. Census¹⁷.

Results

For males, no cancer rates in St. Louis Park were statistically significantly different from those in the three comparison areas. Among females, age-adjusted rates for all cancer sites combined, for breast cancer, and for cancers of the gastrointestinal tract were higher

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in St. Louis Park than in Edina, Richfield, and the SMSA. The excess in gastrointestinal cancer rates for females was only slightly significant ($P < .05$) but all cancer sites combined and breast cancer had differences with a high degree of statistical significance ($P < .0005$). Further details of the significant comparisons are given in the Table.

Discussion

In the absence of epidemiologic literature on ingested exposure to PAH, it is of interest to note that rats fed one PAH compound — 3-methylcholanthrene — develop mammary carcinoma in high frequency and these tumors occur almost exclusively in females.¹⁸⁻²⁰ Other PAH compounds produce a variety of tumors in animals⁴.

Breast cancer rates vary considerably with geographic location and with characteristics of the population^{21,24}. In the Third National Cancer Survey¹⁴, for example, the rates varied from 59 to 83 per 100,000 white females per year in the nine different study areas. In a recent review of the epidemiology of human breast cancer, Kelsey has summarized the influence of major factors known to influence breast cancer rates, expressing the results as relative risks (RR) — the ratio of case rates in a population with the factor to the rate in those without the factor²⁴. These include: (1) First degree relative with breast cancer (RR of 2-4); (2) Absence of or late age at first full-term pregnancy (RR of 2-4); (3) History of fibrocystic disease of the breast (RR of 2-4); (4) Exposure to high levels of radiation to the chest (RR of 2-4); (5) Upper socio-economic class (RR of 2-4); (6) Obesity (RR of 2-4); and (7) Early age at menarche and late age at

menopause (RR of 1.1-1.9). Rates given in the literature for Jewish populations are contradictory, varying from less than to higher than those for non-Jewish whites^{25,27}. The contribution of these factors to the difference in breast cancer rates between St. Louis Park and the comparison areas cannot be evaluated without further information about the individual cases. Because of the sizable population with Jewish ancestry, estimated to be 20% in 1971²⁸, the influence of this factor is of particular interest, but would not explain the 1.5 fold difference in rates even if 20% of the St. Louis Park breast cancer cases were Jewish and a two-fold relative risk existed.

The lack of elevation in the rates for the great majority of cancer types is reassuring, but factors responsible for the elevation in breast cancer rates in St. Louis Park need to be investigated. Further interpretation must await interviews of the 95 cases of breast cancer or their families and an appropriate control group. The results of such a detailed case-control study, now in the planning phases, may explain the elevated breast cancer rates in St. Louis Park on the basis of the frequencies of known risk factors. If this is not the case, further studies to explore a possible relationship with the water supply must be considered.

At the present time, the elevated incidence of breast cancer cannot be attributed to the water contamination, although the limited information available does not rule out such an association. It should be noted that the wells found to be contaminated have been closed, presumably reducing any hazard which may have been present.

TABLE
Cancer Incidence Rates for Total Cancers and Breast Cancer
St. Louis Park and
Three Comparison Populations
White Females Only, 1969 to 1971

	Breast Cancer		All Cancers	
	Population	Total Cases 1969-1971	Average Annual Age-Adjusted Rate* per 100,000 pop.	Total Cases
St. Louis Park	25,424	95	113	301
Edina	22,492	65	82	175
Richfield	24,247	41	58	145
MSP SMSA	914,218	2130	78	7726
				282

*Rates per 100,000 white females, adjusted to the MSP SMSA population of white females, 1970.

Mantel-Haenszel Summary Chi-Square Values and P-Values

Comparison	CHI-SQUARE		P-VALUE	
	Breast Cancer	All Cancers Females	Breast Cancer	All Cancers Females
St. Louis Park vs Edina	3.38	19.90	.05 < p < .1	< .0005
St. Louis Park vs Richfield	10.85	21.18	.001	< .0005
St. Louis Park vs SMSA	13.64	24.31	< .0005	< .0005

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We gratefully acknowledge the advice and assistance of Marcus Kjelsberg, Ph.D., Chairman, Division of Biometry and of Leonard Schuman, M.D., M.S., Chairman, and Jack Mandel, M.P.H., Assistant Director, Division of Epidemiology, University of

Minnesota School of Public Health, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Dr. Schuman was Director of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Component of the Third National Cancer Survey, and kindly provided access to the data.

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MMA Annual Meeting, May 20-22, 1981

"Common Medical Experiences"

Radisson South Hotel, Bloomington

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Watch for further information in future issues.

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Cover Photograph

"Winter's North Shore"

Dr. Earl C. Henrikson takes an annual trip to the North Shore with the Minneapolis Chapter of the Audubon Society. The members of the Society check the winter birds as well as the boundaries of the lake shore, trails, and streams. It was during one of these trips that the cover photograph was taken.

Dr. Henrikson is a Minneapolis surgeon and has been a yearly contributor to the covers of MINNESOTA MEDICINE. His cover "Waiting for Breakfast" (November, 1978 issue of MINNESOTA MEDICINE) won the Outstanding Cover Award.

Hopkins well closed because of possible contamination

A Hopkins city well has been ordered closed by the state board of health because a test revealed the existence of possible contaminants.

A board of health report is on the way to Hopkins City Manager William Craig. "It's in the parts per trillion," said Craig of the amount of contamination. "Exactly what it is I can't say yet."

John Strojjan, the city engineer and director of public works, said the well was closed Wednesday after the board of health's preliminary findings. Hopkins' five wells were tested on Jan. 30, he said. The other four are apparently uncontaminated.

"The tests showed some elements similar to what they had found in well waters in St. Louis Park," Strojjan said. The cancer-causing chemical creosote has been found in drinking water in St. Louis Park.

The closed well, at Blake Rd. and N. 2nd St., was dug in 1948. Last year it supplied 6 percent of Hopkins' water.

St. Louis Park

Vol. 9 No. 28

Wednesday, March 25, 1981

Second Class Postage Paid
At Minneapolis, Minn.

City, state water clean up bill reaches \$2 million



By TERRY RUANE

St. Louis Park and the State of Minnesota have spent almost \$2 million over the past 11 years in studies and projects related to the groundwater contamination problem.

The city has spent over \$1.2 million of the total with the state chipping in over \$600,000.

The studies and projects were part of the city's four year battle with groundwater contamination. The contamination is suspected to have been caused by chemical spills at the Republic Creosoting Co., later called the Reilly Tar & Chemical Co. The company ceased its St. Louis Park operations in 1972.

Initial studies revealed the contamination in 1969, but little was done until the severity of the pollution was determined in 1977.

The city has spent \$103,000 for studies of the problem since 1970. These studies include:

—The Rice Institute Study, 1970, was the initial study of the contamination at a cost of \$10,000

—The Gerald Sundt Study 1974, found geological and well con-

tamination. The cost was \$10,000.

—A Biocentrics Report, 1975, was made as a prelude to development on the north end of Republic site. The study reported that development could occur on the south end of the site, but not on the north. The cost was \$50,000.

—City drinking water study: Carbon Slurry, 1979, is an ongoing study to examine the use of carbon for purification of the city's contaminated water, which is currently unused. The cost is \$8,000.

—The Hickok drinking water study, 1980, is a pilot study in preparation to actual treatment of the contaminated water. The cost was \$25,000 funded through the Community Development Block Grant program.

Since 1975, the city has undertaken several projects either as preventative measures or as direct action against the contamination. These projects have cost the city \$725,000 and include: In 1975, \$500,000 for extra requirements for the central city storm sewer. In 1976, \$75,000 for utilities and excavation for the Oak Park Village de-

velopment. In 1978, \$10,000 for soil borings in an effort to detect PAH, a known cancer-causing element that is present in small amounts in the contamination; \$10,000 to monitor well construction along Louisiana Avenue and \$20,000 for the closure of three city wells. In 1979, \$5,000 for the rubber packer in the Hinkley deep well. In 1980, \$200,000 for the interim construction plan for Louisiana Avenue.

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Water bill from page A1

The city has also monitored two storage ponds on the site Republic since 1975 at a cost of \$5,000.

Other costs the city has incurred because of the contamination were \$100,000 in legal fees and \$250,000 in increased insurance premiums.

The state has funded three studies totaling almost \$500,000, including two Barr Engineering Studies which mapped the hydrology of the area and a United States Geological Service Study, called the classic study, which researched the geology of the site and extensively studied the hydrology.

The only project the state has financed was the Minnesota Department of Health's well closure program during 1979-80 at a cost of \$170,000.

Director of Public Works Dick Koppy says the figures only reflect the costs of the studies or projects, and not the manpower hours needed to accomplish the tasks.

St. Louis Park recently was awarded \$406,000 from the Environmental Protection Agency's "interim Superfund" to begin planning studies for the contamination clean up.

"Superfund" money, federal funds set aside for chemical waste clean up, will be awarded in the future and Park officials feel the city may be the recipient of a portion of these funds.

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St. Louis Park

Vol. 10, No. 18 One Section

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1932

Second Class Postage Paid
At Minneapolis, Minn.

City demands action on water problem

By LORI A. JOHNSON

City officials say they are tired of studying the soil and groundwater contamination problem in St. Louis Park. Frustrated by what City Manager Jim Brimeyer refers to as "the inertia that has built up over the past several years," the city council approved a new action plan at a special council meeting Monday.

The plan calls for a stronger leadership role on the part of the city, a realignment of study and remedial action priorities and immediate implementation of an in-

cremental approach to solving the contamination problem.

The move is a response to the most recent report on the city's contamination problem. The \$125,000 study, which was completed last month, essentially calls for further study.

Cancer-causing compounds were first discovered in the groundwater aquifers under the city in the mid-'70s. Since that time, six of the city's municipal wells have been closed and the movement of these compounds through the aquifers continues to threaten

the remaining city wells.

The contamination is believed to have been caused by coal tar wastes from the Reilly Tar and Chemical plant which operated in the city for about 50 years.

Somehow in all the study and attention that has been focused on the problem, city officials believe that state and federal agencies have lost sight of one critical issue: how the city will ensure an adequate supply of water for its residents.

City officials fear that St. Louis Park is becoming a "laboratory" for the scientific community. A staff report, presented to the council Monday, said "too much effort has been expended in 'preserving' the problem to facilitate its study."

Brimeyer and Dick Koppy, direc-

Water
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Off page one

Water from page 1

tor of public works, said they did not dispute the value of the studies that have been done on the water problem, but that further study must be coupled with direct remedial action.

The action plan adopted Monday calls for a coordinated effort on the part of city, state and federal officials. The city is asking to be designated as the lead agency in pursuing water treatment alternatives.

City officials contend that past research efforts have focused on controlling the spread of contamination to the exclusion of developing plans for a workable treatment facility.

The action plan also calls for an incremental approach to solving the water problem. City officials say they cannot afford to wait for a total package to be developed.

In addition to the water treatment study, the plan calls for work to begin on studies of the health risks posed by the contaminants in the water system and of the contaminated soils at the south end of the Reilly Tar site that are still leaching coal tar residue into the groundwater.

The plan also sets out several other remedial measures. It calls for continued monitoring of water quality and the development of a contingency plan for monitoring water interconnections with Minneapolis and Mankato.

The plan also suggests reopening three of the city's sanitary sewers and discharging the waste into the sanitary sewer system. Reopening the wells to operation would help to contain the spread of contamination.

The plan also calls for work to begin on cleaning up two of the deep wells located on the Reilly Tar and Chemical site.

The plan's time line suggests the water treatment study be completed by the spring of 1983 with two of the remaining wells to be returned to operation at that time. Chemical treatment of the water would provide clean drinking water

for city residents and an additional means of controlling the spread of contamination.

Mike Convery, representing the Minnesota Department of Health, told council members Monday that while he basically agreed with the city's proposal, funding would likely remain a major hurdle. Given the state's current financial condition,

funding could probably not be expected at that level, he said.

Officials at the Environmental Protection Agency which controls the use of federal Superfund money have also shown a reluctance to fund remedial measures until a total package could be developed, he said.

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St. Louis Park

Vol. 10, No. 18

One Section

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1982

Second Class Postage Paid
At Minneapolis, Minn.

Health officials say well may reopen

By LORI A. JOHNSON

One of St. Louis Park's closed wells may be back in operation as early as this spring. The Minnesota Department of Health issued it a clean bill of health last week.

Well No. 14 was closed Sept. 1 as a precautionary measure when a private testing firm reported finding extremely high levels of a cancer-causing polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) compound in a water sample from the well, according to Dick Koppy, director of public works.

Both state and city officials had been surprised by the initial test results. That particular compound had not previously been found in any area in St. Louis Park and no other PAH compounds had been found at that level of concentration.

Tests conducted at the same time by the Minnesota and Iowa state laboratories did not reveal any PAH contaminants in the water from Well No. 14.

The tests were repeated last month and again showed the well to be free of contaminants. Additional

tests are currently being conducted on the well with the results expected within the next couple of weeks, Koppy said.

The apparent error in the initial test points to some of the limitations of current technology, Koppy said. "But we had not expected an error of that magnitude," he said.

The closure of Well No. 14 coupled with earlier well closings placed a considerable strain on the city's water supply during the dry period last fall. City officials reacted by imposing a total sprinkling ban and beginning work on a new well and water interconnection with the City of Plymouth.

As the demand for water is lower during the winter months, there is no immediate need to reopen Well No. 14, said Vern Tollefsrud, water and sewer superintendent. "But by spring, we may be needing it quite badly," he said.

Once the well is reopened, it will be tested frequently to ensure the pumping action is not drawing contaminants from other areas, Koppy said.

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Reilly pollution debate heading to court

By **LARRY BLAKE**
The Minneapolis Star

It's been almost 50 years since St. Louis Park residents first complained about the taste of tar in their water. Friday, arguments in Ramsey District Court to decide whether Rellly Tar and Chemical Co. can be held accountable for that pollution.

Documents in the court file date the problem back to the discovery of the mysterious tar taste in the water from a new village well in 1933; the documents chronicle the worsening problem and, finally, the closing of a seventh city well in 1983 because of the still-spreading contamination.

The former St. Louis Park Company's early knowledge of

the pollution is detailed in the following April 1933 letter from A.E. Larkin, manager of the local plant, to P.C. Reilly, company president, at the home office in Indianapolis:

After the new [water] mains were laid in St. Louis Park, all connected with the Minneapolis water supply, the cost of buying this water prompted the village to put in their own well and supply tank so as to be independent of the city of Minneapolis supply, and this work was started just about a year ago and the well put into operation in June or July of last year.

The first water drawn from the well was satisfactory and approved by the state Department of Health but as they drew more

heavily on this supply, a taste and odor developed indicating contamination from some place and we heard last summer that the taste and odor indicated swamp water.

The St. Louis Park well at that time was down to 393 feet and all cased to shut off the surface water and neither the engineer in charge nor the McCarthy Co., who built the well, could explain where the swampy taste came from, but at an additional expense the village put the well down another 150 feet and added some 8-inch casing, drawing their supply further down, hoping in this way to eliminate the objections.

At this time the village turned back to the use of the Minneapo-

ils city water until they could get a satisfactory water of their own and they have been using Minneapolis city water ever since because the added depth of the well did not relieve the situation and, in fact, after further pumping the state chemist reports a trace of phenol, which he claims gets to their water from our plant.

Last week Mr. McCarthy of the McCarthy Well Co. and Mr. Bradley, the village engineer, called to explain the situation confidentially to me in an effort to avoid, if possible, any further charges that we were responsible for the difficulty the village is having in getting a suitable supply of water.

McCarthy and Bradley concluded the contamination was

leaking into the water table from two wells on the Reilly Tar property. And their recommendation, which Larkin endorsed to the home office, was to extend the casing on the wells to stop the horizontal drift of chemicals underground to the village well.

In recommending that the work be done Larkin added:

One can see in the background the possibility of claims being made by the village for the expense they have been put to over a period of many months for the water from the city of Minneapolis, and no end of complications if we did not do everything we could to eliminate such charges

Tar

Turn to Page 4

St. Louis Park taps lead role for clean water

By LAURIE BLAKE
The Minneapolis Star

Enough, said frustrated St. Louis Park City Council members. No more delay in solving the city's water contamination problem.

They want action. And on Monday they took some, adopting a strong staff report with a schedule for accomplishing cleanup objectives. They hope to light a fire under the state and federal agencies controlling the project.

City Manager Jim Brimeyer said the city report finally outlines a clear approach to the problem that the community can endorse. "I would feel comfortable explaining this to my neigh-

Bors," he said.

"Study after study has been made of our water, and we seem to be getting nowhere," said Mayor Phyllis McQuaid, adding that it is appropriate for the city to take the lead role.

Seven of the city's 14 wells have been closed by the presence of cancer-causing compounds derived from coal tar that made its way to the water table from the old Reilly Tar and Chemical Co. coal tar distillation plant.

Three goals have been set for the cleanup—stop the spread of contaminants underground, remove or treat soil steeped in coal tar, and find a filtering method to purify the water for drinking.

The obstacle to reaching these

goals, as council and staff members see it, is a go-slow-and-study-the-problem-to-death attitude on the part of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the Minnesota Department of Health and the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

The EPA, in particular, insists on finding a solution for handling all aspects of the pollution before releasing any money, they say. Because finding an ultimate solution may take years, city representatives now believe the EPA approach could speed the spread of contamination and leave the city with no municipal water supply.

Instead, they propose an incremental approach. But to succeed,

city officials must shake loose the funds to carry it out. With the state and federal money crunch, that may not be easy. The report will be distributed to the governor, state and federal legislators, neighboring communities, appropriate state and federal agencies and civic groups in St. Louis Park. Then, staff lobbying efforts will try to persuade purse-holders to release funds to carry out the city's goals. State sources have told the Health Department not to expect state funding for the projects, according to Mike Convery, a department hydrologist assigned to the St. Louis Park problem. The most promising source of money is the federal government,

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Reilly Tar pollution debate heads into court

(Tar, from Page 3)

And claims, especially when we have learned the condition exists. Since this initial exchange in 1933, the efforts to solve the problem have become vastly more complex and costly. And the city is now indeed pressing claims.

Seven of the city's 14 wells and one well in Hopkins have been closed over the years because of the contamination. Capital costs for a cleanup system are estimated at \$7 million; operation costs would be added on top of that.

St. Louis Park, Hopkins and the federal and state governments want to establish in court that Reilly is liable for this expense. But first, the prosecution must convince Ramsey District Court Judge Paul Magnuson that two important federal environmental protection laws should be brought to bear in this case. Reilly will argue that they do not apply, and if successful, the judicial proceedings could stop there.

If the government case is successful, then arguments will begin on whether and to what extent Reilly is liable for the water contamination. The final point of contention would be whether and how much the company should

But the start of this trial is months distant. Friday's hearing will focus on whether the Reilly Tar case falls within the reach of two federal laws.

The federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act provides that the state attorney general may sue on behalf of the United States to stop any person or company who is handling, storing, treating, transporting or disposing of any solid waste or hazardous waste that presents "an imminent and substantial endangerment to health or the environment."

Reilly's attorney, Ed Schwartzbauer of the Minneapolis firm of Dorsey, Wladhorst, Hennaford, Whitney and Halladay, will argue that this part of the law provides for the attorney general to call a halt to ongoing polluting activity. He will point out that Reilly Tar left the state in 1972 when the company sold its plant site to St. Louis Park.

The government's response to that argument is that cancer-causing chemicals from the Reilly Tar plant have caused substantial soil and ground water contamination that continues to threaten the St. Louis Park water supply even though the plant has shut down. These chemicals also

the water supply of other cities as well, the governments contend.

In making its case, the prosecution will refer to the decision in the state's successful suit against Reserve Mining for damages to health and environment from its dumping of asbestos fibers into Lake Superior.

The federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, known as the Superfund law, also will play heavily into opening arguments of the case. This

law establishes the liability of private concerns for the cost of cleanup of hazardous substances they have released into the environment.

Schwartzbauer argues that the Superfund law does not allow any governmental body to seek to impose liability until after the president has established criteria to evaluate what kind of remedial actions qualify for reimbursement.

The president was to set the criteria by June 1980, Schwartzbauer said, but instead ordered

the Environmental Protection Agency to set them. That agency so far has not followed through, he said. Until the criteria is set, any attempt to recover damages from Reilly under the Superfund law is premature, he argues.

Steve Shakman, assistant attorney general with the case, says the National Contingency Plan that was set up under the Clean Water Act to deal with spills of oil and hazardous wastes lays out cost recovery criteria specified for use under Superfund.

City to lead way to clean water

(Water, from Page 3)

forcement of the criteria.

The study has not been done because it would be costly and time-consuming, according to Convery, who said the process would take more than a year because of required public hearings.

"People do not understand that there are no standards. It's appropriate for us to say, 'Hey, come on, are we a laboratory?'" said McQuaid.

The city's cleanup schedule allows seven months for the health-

risk assessment, starting in March. Without it, the city will continue to work "in the dark," with no proof to offer the public of the benefit of its efforts, said Public Works Director Dick Koppy.

"We would like to feel that what we are doing is realistic from a cost-benefit standpoint," Koppy said.

Yet, at what point, wondered council member Lyle Hanka, will residents be permitted to make their own decisions about whether to pay for health protection or take their chances by drinking the water?

Another important part of the city program is an attempt to control the spread of contaminants by beginning to pump water again from wells 4, 10 and 13, which have been closed by the pollution. Studies have shown that the "pull" of these wells may confine the contaminants and keep them from reaching other city wells.

The hitch in bringing these wells back into use is what to do with the contaminated water lifted from them. St. Louis Park wants to send the water through the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission system.

One year's worth of this pumping would cost \$330,000 in sewer fees, Convery said. The city proposes that the Waste Control Commission waive the fee or that the state pick up the cost.

By December 1983, the city would want to have a water treatment facility in place that

could return this water safely to household taps. Federal money for the testing of such a system has been allotted, but as yet, no funds have been earmarked to build a treatment plant.

The city proposes to take control of the water treatment end of the project. But that, said PCA hydrologist Rick Ferguson, will not be possible unless the EPA changes its restrictions on use of the first \$200,000 released for water treatment study. The grant designates the PCA as the state agency responsible for use of the funds, he said.

"The lead will remain with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and we want the city to actively participate in it," Ferguson said.

Ferguson and Convery agree with some points made by the city. "It is a frustratingly slow process. It's almost embarrassingly slow at times," said Convery, citing the three levels of government involved. "I think we've all been gully. A lot of government people in general tend to be very cautious in this kind of thing. Many projects may be studied to death."

Often it's easier to get money to do studies than it is to actually fix the problem, mostly because of the money required, Convery added.

If the city had "a batch of money, they could do whatever they wanted to as long as they reach the same goals, as outlined by the PCA, EPA and Health Department," Convery said.

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For immediate release
(August 11, 1982)

Test results confirm that St. Louis Park residents were not exposed to a health risk from carcinogenic polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) compounds during the week of July 19 when City officials were forced on two separate occasions to turn on four closed wells.

Officials made the decision to pump water from these wells when the system's water pressure showed signs that it was falling to a dangerously low level. The wells were in operation from approximately 10:45 p.m. on July 20 to 2:00 a.m. on July 21 and from 11:00 p.m. on July 22 to 3:00 a.m. on July 23. All four wells were closed in 1978 when traces of PAH compounds were first detected.

In accordance with City policy, water samples were taken from the wells and sent to the SERCO laboratory for an analysis of PAH concentrations present in the water during their operation. SERCO's analysis tested for the presence of 16 priority PAH compounds, only nine of which have carcinogenic properties. The analysis did not detect the presence of any carcinogenic compounds in water taken from the four wells.

While test results did indicate the presence of pyrene, a potential carcinogen, they were discounted when a control sample taken from a water source free of PAH contaminants also registered the presence of pyrene. Control samples are used regularly to ensure the reliability of testing equipment.

Fluoranthrene, a PAH compound which borders on having carcinogenic properties, was found to be present in water pumped from each well. But its

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presence only exceeded the 28 parts per trillion standard established by the Minnesota Department of Health in Well 15.

In explaining test results of Well 15, which showed quantities of non-carcinogenic PAH compounds to be present, Public Works Director Richard L. Koppy cautioned that the results did not take into account the effectiveness of the carbon slurry treatment process that was activated during the brief period that this well was placed in operation. According to Koppy, the water sample used in SERCO's analysis was taken prior to the injection of 115 parts per million of carbon. Previous studies conducted by Hickok & Associates have shown slurry treatment process to have a PAH removal rate as high as 95 percent.

Following his review of SERCO's analysis, City Manager James L. Brimeyer stated that the test results confirmed that the closed wells did not run long enough to introduce appreciable quantities of PAH compounds into the City's water system. Brimeyer also pointed out that the test results corresponded to water taken from the well head where PAH concentrations would be greater than from water taken from the tap. "The dilution which took place in our water distribution system assures residents that no public health risk existed during the brief time that the wells were placed back into operation."

City officials imposed sprinkling restrictions on July 23 following the brief operation of these wells. The restrictions prohibit lawn sprinkling between the hours of 3:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. Outside of those hours, residents are permitted to water their lawns on an odd-even address/calendar day basis.

Brimeyer expects the sprinkling restrictions to be in effect for the rest of the summer. As long as the restrictions continue to conserve water, he does not foresee the necessity of imposing a total sprinkling ban or reopening the closed wells.

Brimeyer emphasized that the sprinkling restrictions will conserve

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sufficient quantities of water as long as residents and commercial/industrial users continue to comply with these measures.

Brimeyer also indicated that the City will be continuing its well testing program to ensure that all operating wells are free of PAH compounds.

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